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A

PRACTICAL TREATISE:

OR,

SECOND THOUGHTS

On the Course and Cure of the

VENEREAL Disease.

R. J. M. Evans

Practical

or

Second Thoughts

Original

Manuscript

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A
PRACTICAL TREATISE:
OR,
SECOND THOUGHTS
ON the CONSEQUENCES of the
Venereal Disease.

In Three PARTS, viz.

I. On the *Simple Gonorrhœa*, *Gleets*, and other Weaknesses, whether from *Venereal Embraces*, *Self-Pollution*, improperly called *Onanism*, or *Natural Imbecillity*.

II. On the *Virulent Gonorrhœa*, or *Clap*.

III. On the *Venereal Lues*, or *Grand Pox*.

Wherein are plainly shew'd, the exact Degrees of *Difference*; with their Signs, Symptoms, Prognosticks, and Cures, in all Cases; their Beginnings, Progress, and fatal Periods, when neglected, or unskillfully managed; and how their absolute Cure, without Violence or Injury, is completed.

With proper and effectual Remedies, in their several Stages, prescribed and recommended therein.

And some Remarks on that preposterous Way of *Venery*, With Macheins, &c. and a plain Discovery of the Dangers, (tho' little expected) which attend that vile Practice.

Also many other useful Discoveries relating to *Infections* in both Sexes, not before taken Notice of.

To which is annex'd, a Vindication of the Practice of Salivating, &c.

The whole fitted, as well for the Advantage of Patients, as young Practitioners.

By JOSEPH CAM, M. D.

The THIRD EDITION.

LONDON:

Printed for the AUTHOR; and sold by G. Strahan in Cornhill, W. Mears without Temple-Bar, C. King in Westminster-Hall, Edw. Midwinter on London-Bridge. 1729.
(Price Two Shillings.)

Practical Treatise

OF

SECOND THOUGHTS

ON THE

QUESTIONS OF LIFE

A
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OR,
SECOND THOUGHTS
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TO THE
READER.



HAVING sold off, in a short Time, two thousand Books of a former Edition, I think I may venture to hope it has pleased the World, and satisfied them, as to my Pretensions in practising on this Disease. Every Day's Experience adds to the Former, and Wisdom grows with that Experience: He ought to be reputed the best in a Profession, who gathers as he encreases in Years; and he who pretends to receive no Addition to his Knowledge, is at a Stand; he rep^utes him-
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self an *Æsculapius*, and prevents all Mankind to fall in with the Compliment he pays himself.

I shall never scruple to acknowledge any Errours, I may at any Time be found guilty of, and far from taking any genteel Rebuke in ill part, either by Letter, or in Print; I shall return Thanks to my Prompter, if he lets me know how; or, he shall receive my Recantation in the next Edition, on Conviction.

Pride is not a manly, but a diabolical Crime. We are not, nay, cannot be exempt from Errours; and they who have apply'd most to the Business of Physick, will not be ashamed to own there is yet something discoverable. It is enough to be the most skilfull of his Business; he who esteems himself omnipotent is properly omnimpotent.

Ridicule

Ridicule is aim'd at pulling down a Reputation in general, wherefore the Skilful are buddled in among the Ignorant; 'tis pity certain Limits were not prescribed to it; and to see one great Man attack another with it, is a grating Subject, but this arises only from Emulation; he who is attack'd in this Manner, and can laugh, grows greater by being prun'd: The ignorant deserve no Mercy, it is a Charity done to our Neighbours, to warn them against such Traders in Iniquity: For my own Part, I leave it to proper Judges, which Class I am to be rank'd in; and for the Future, shall rest easy under the Attacks of low and ignorant Men.

I have made some few Additions, in proper Places, as I always shall do where the Occasions shift; or, when I am better inform'd: However, I have carefully avoided to swell the Treatise
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beyond convenient Limits: It may be possible in future Editions, to be more communicative; but I have said enough to be understood.

As to the latter Part, I think, I have made it evident, that I have nowhere contradicted my self. I would not advise a Salivation where it is not requir'd, nor would I neglect it where it is necessary; So that the Specifick I have found, is not meant to exclude a Salivation; for, let the Mompelier Men and their Favourites, say what they please, Rubbing in crude Mercury, by Way of an Alterative, without raising a Salivation, will never answer so well as a proper Specifick internally used; tho', indeed, neither will cure rotten Bones. However, I have taken off Nodes by the specifick Alterative; yet in such inveterate Poxes, nothing can excell, if equal a Salivation, all Things being rightly premised, and justly managed in the Time, and after it. I
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can't but admire to find, as by a late Advertisement it appears, that some of our Country-men travel to Mompelier, to learn this obsolete and useless Method of Monsieur Chicoyneau's; when, in my Opinion, there is not so much Difficulty in it, but that they might have been as well instructed nearer Home; for, What, in the Name of Wonder, do these Gentlemen expect more from Rubbing in Mercury in this Manner, than breaking the Points of the Poison by its Weight, and Sheathing it? The more then, you robb Mercury of its dissimilar Parts, and the more porous you make it, the better will it answer these Ends. There is a certain Degree of Heat, which will not lift up the Mercury, but will exhale its Water, and light Sulphurs; and there are certain Ingredients which will suck up its Sulphur, its Acid, and its Water, and then the specifick Earth will become heavier and fitter for Breaking and Sheathing, and it becomes unmix'd, and is pure Mercury. To be too particular

cular is neither my Intention, or Advantage: I shall only observe to you, that what a certain Professor affirmed lately of Mercury is true, namely, that its specific Gravity may be encreased highly; and then guess, what may be done by it, which I fear the two Latter have not consulted.

I must observe a Thing of moment to Patients and Practitioners, and which is an undoubted Fact many Years Experience hath taught me, that the Balsam of Capivi, so Excellent a Remedy as it is, has done more Injury than Service, in the Cure of Claps; and I have always found gentle Purgatives to succeed better without it: The Method by which this Injury is done, is by giving it too maturely, that is, before the malignant Matter is carried off by a plentiful Discharge through the Urethra; they suppose it deterges the Ulcer, when, in Fact, it is so resinous, that it stops it up,
and

and causes a Retention of that which ought to run off freely; do but take the Trouble to boil it in Water, and you have a tough, resinous, friable, earthy Body, which is very sticking and emplastick, and also, very full of Earth; And do but weigh the Balsam, when it is put into the Vessel, and weigh it again, when it is taken out, and consider the small Loss of Particles or Weight, and I am persuaded you'll be of my Opinion; the Fact confirms the Experiment, and the Experiment gives the Reason. This Balsam Dr. Wall gave plentifully enough, and doubtless, did much Injury thereby; and Mr. Anodyne, having found the Receipt in a certain Chirurgical Treatise, has since made too free with it, as many Patients, who fell under my Care have convinced me. Damming up a Flux does but make it run elsewhere, or drip from the Place where it was lodg'd; and therefore, Patients do either suffer venereal Symptoms in their Blood, or Gleets which are very stubborn;

stubborn; this is what I judg'd proper to warn the Author of, that he may amend, and do no more Injury that Way, for the Future: Indeed, There is not a better Remedy towards the close of the Disease, than it is; because, when all the Virulency and Greenness, or all the inherent Matter is carried quite off, and what flows becomes glutinous, ropery, and transparent, and is so far abated as to run very little in the Space of twenty four Hours, the Fluxion may be reputed to be abolished, and Topicks then being applied externally, or glutinous and styptick Remedies internally administred, will produce their Effects with Safety; this is the only proper Time to give this, or any Balsamick or styptick Drugs: Whether I have accounted well for the Effects of this famed Medicine, I will not pretend to say: But, I am sure, the Fact is true.

The learned Dr. Boerhaave has made another Seat of this Disease, than I have done: I have not thought fit to dispute that Matter with him, neither are my Talents equal to such a Task. It lies upon him, to confirm it by more Experiments: It is certainly necessary for a Physician to be well skill'd in the Seat of a Disease, otherwise he makes a bungling Figure, and cannot eradicate it. I have a high Veneration for his Judgment, and he tells us, that he always found this Kind of Disease to reside in the fatty Membrane of the Body; but he plainly owns that Part only is not its Seat; for suppose, any one should conclude the Bones are the Seat of this Distemper, because they have been found corrupted, most would repute him in the wrong; for indeed it is too evident, and certain that its Seat is so universal, as to be every where; and that, therefore, Remedies which alter the whole Mass become absolutely necessary; if the Seat of this Disease were particular,

lar, particular Remedies, or Topicks would suffice; no Disease becomes universal at once from external Accidents, there is a Time allotted for the Work, which is shorter or longer, according to the Nature of the Cause: And this Disease, of all others, takes Time to become Universal; so that if he means that at its first Onset, it has the fatty Membrane for its Seat, it cannot be doubted, but that part is first affected, to which the Poison is nearest, and that is evidently the true Skin: However, the whole Dispute is not at all material to Practice; and therefore, I have retained my former Sentiments; giving the same Liberty to others, which I take to my self.

I shall only give the Reason for the Words, improperly called Onanism, in the Title Page, and so close this Preface. Intentions distinguish Sins; and therefore, every Youth who practises Pollution, cannot be said to be guilty of Onan's Transgression,

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*gression; nor is he guilty of his Crime.
Great is the Sin, but yet it mounts not
up to Onan's; the physical Action is the
same, but Onan's Non-conformity to the
Will of his Creator was yet more hei-
nous.*

*From my House, at the Ball
and Lamp in Bow Church
Yard, in Cheapside.*

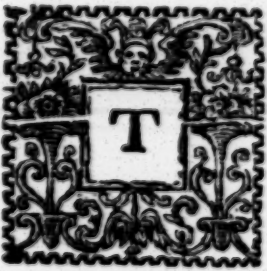
JOSEPH CAM.



THE



A
PRACTICAL TREATISE
ON THE
CONSEQUENCES
OF THE
Venereal Disease, &c.

 HE Parts of Generation have a just Title to a serious Consideration; and in a more particular Manner, these Parts in which the Fluid assign'd for Propagation is elaborated; namely, the *Testes*, which the Antients, not improperly, term'd the *Second Fountain* of Heat. For as the *Heart* is usually call'd the first Origin of Heat; not only because it is reputed the Seat of the Animal Fire, but also because from thence, as from a Fountain, the Blood is convey'd into the System of the Arteries as into Channels, by
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the Means of which, Heat is communicated to all the Body. In the same Manner, the Testicles, which elaborate a most noble Matter for Generation, do not only alone contribute to stamp our Maker's Image, but also do greatly advantage the Individual, by adding Strength to the whole Body, and changing the Temperament of it. The Manner of which cannot escape such as have any Notion of the Circulation, inasmuch as the Blood (whose Remainder, after Nutrition, or Distribution, the Spermatick Veins reconvey to the Heart, imbued with Seminal Atoms, or genital Spirit charged with active Particles) gradually brings on a Change of the whole Body. Wherefore, since such noble Virtues are hoarded up in that Matter elaborated by the Testicles, 'tis no Wonder that too great an Expence of this Fluid, or however so great a Change produced in Mankind, by the Damage done to those Parts from Venereal Infections, should deserve *My Care* in a particular Manner, whose whole Course of Life has been spent in studying how to be serviceable to such unfortunate People.

I shall not spend my Time in Etymologies, since the Word *Gonorrhæa* is derived from γονή Seed, and ῥέω to Flow; which,

which, though it may denote any Flux of Seed, yet it is ordinarily taken to signify a preternatural Flux of it. The Antients seem to have had no Knowledge of this virulent Running, now so common amongst us; and this Name, borrow'd from the *Greeks*, did not signify the virulent, but the simple *Gonorrhæa*; for the rooted Degree of the virulent Kind, we borrow a Name bordering upon the *Greek*, from *Junius* namely, *Siphylis*, from *σιφίλος*, signifying a *deformed Visage*, because in this Disease the Nose often falls in.

But all do not agree in the Description of this preternatural Flux; for some do not reckon every Evacuation a preternatural *Gonorrhæa*, but only such an one as owes its Rise to a Weakness of the Retention of the Seed. Others look upon *Nocturnal Pollution* to merit that Name. But I here take a *Gonorrhæa* for a preternatural and involuntary Effusion of Matter from the *Urethra* or *Vagina*.

Therefore, it may be described to be a preternatural and involuntary Effusion of Seed or Matter, without the least Sense of Pleasure, arising from the Weakness of the Seminal Parts. So that it appears that a *Gonorrhæa* is a Symptom depending primarily on the Prejudice done to

the Parts ; and, secondarily, on the Weakness of Retention. As to the Flux of Matter, *that* differs according to the Parts injur'd, and Cause of the Disease. And, for Method's sake, I shall divide this short Discourse into three Parts. The First shall treat of the Simple *Gonorrhæa* ; the Second of a Virulent *Gonorrhæa* ; and the Third of the *Lues*.

As to a Simple *Gonorrhæa*, it is a preternatural and involuntary Effusion of Seed ; for every Flux of Seed is not a *Gonorrhæa* : In some it is emptied every Week by luscious Dreams, with an Erection of the *Penis*, or *Clitoris*, and Pleasure ; the Flux of which, as they are in Health, and it happens from a gentle Irritation of active Particles residing in the *Vesiculæ Seminales*, can neither be call'd preternatural nor involuntary ; but if it returns often, as well by Day as by Night, or from any the least Sensual Thought, without Pleasure, and wastes the Spirits, and enfeebles Persons, then it may properly be accounted preternatural : Since the Quantity is prejudicial, and the Parts are too lax, this may properly be term'd a *Simple Gonorrhæa*, as well as when it flows constantly ; for these two differ only in Degrees.

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The Parts affected are term'd *Seminal*. The immediate Seat of it is in the *Prostatae*, or *Vesiculæ Seminales*; for the Pores of the *Prostatae*, as well as those of the *Vesiculæ*, are too much enlarg'd. *Vesalius* observ'd all those Passages more patent in a Person executed and dissected at *Padoua*, who had, before Death, been troubled with an involuntary Flux of Seed. Altho' these Parts be immediately affected, yet it is groundless, that in a *Gonorrhœa* other Parts are not also prejudiced: Which Thing, Dr. *Wharton*, in the 31st Chapter of his *Adenograph.* observes; *Not one Part only*, says he, *but all the Seminal Parts are affected in a Gonorrhœa.* And it appears very plainly, that the Parts destin'd for Elaboration of the *Semen* primarily, are also injur'd in this preternatural Excretion; as are more especially the *Testes*, which may be prov'd to be affected here, because many labouring under a *Gonorrhœa*, are at the same time taken with a Swelling, and often an Inflammation of one or both Testicles. Examples of this Kind I meet with daily, more especially in the *Virulent Sort*; for there, if the Matter be imprudently check'd, the Vessels are furcharg'd with acrimonious Particles, which seldom fail of fretting them, and inviting thereby

a plentiful Influx of Humours, which having no Passage, must effectually enlarge the *Testes*; of which more anon. In *Women* the Glands of the *Vagina* are the Seat of it; and what is said of the *Prostatae* in Men, may in like manner be pronounc'd of these Glands in Women.

The Causes of this *Simple Gonorrhœa* are either immediate or remote: In it the Parts of Generation, and the Fluids are immediately affected; for either the Parts are too lax and open, and become thereby unfit to retain their Contents, or the Seed is too thin, being either too watry or too volatile; and then it either flows involuntarily through the widen'd Passages, or galls the Ducts, and makes them contract strongly, and squeeze out their Contents.

The Retention is weaken'd from a watry, crude, and undigested Seed, which not being enough concocted, it easily glides through the Seminal Ducts, even without creating any Sensation of Pleasure; and also without any preceeding Cause, save a very small Irritation in the Genitals, such as is observ'd whilst the *Fæces* issue from the Fundament; or, as *Fernelius* has it, whilst a Glister is injected; or, as *Platerus* says, hence it often

ten happens, that a purging Medicine being taken, some, from an Acrimony or Watrishness of the Seed, or Weakness of the Vessels, discharge Seed plentifully; which, however, happens most commonly to such as have the Seminals weaken'd. It is usual for such Persons, upon straining at Stool, to discharge this Fluid without any Sensation of Pleasure; and in our Country, it frequently succeeds a *Gonorrhœa* late cured; for if proper Remedies are neglected, the Orifices of the *Vesiculæ Seminales* may for ever after lose their Force, either because they are become irreparably flaccid, or because their Orifices, being eroded, can never be closed up.

Too frequent Embraces, and the detestable Practice of Fribling, which is commonly call'd the Crime of *Onan*, and is term'd from thence *Onanism*, do give rise to this simple Flux; for by inviting this Fluid thither, and provoking its Discharge so often, the Passages of Conveyance are widen'd greatly, and the Blood being impoverish'd, affords but too thin *Semen*; so that 'tis odds but they fall into a *Tabes Dorsalis*, where they have Pains in their Heads, Necks, Joints, and Muscles, so that they can hardly bend themselves forward, where much and thin Seed flows

forth upon going to Stool, or making Water, as also whilst asleep, with or without Dreaming ; where the Body wastes, the Breath shortens, and the Head grows heavy; where, in fine, the Appetite fails, the Legs swell, and Blindness ensues. And as this Vice prevails with Youth, where Nature calls upon them so frequently, and they either want Opportunities to gratify their lustful Appetites, or are afraid to make use of them, lest they should suffer Damages in their Bodies thereby, or because they affect the Character of sober Youths ; in all these Cases, this detestable Practice takes Place ; and finding no Inconveniency at first to attend it, they follow it without Remorse or Measure, till they hurry on very dangerous Consequences ; which the more readily happen to Youths less advanc'd in Years, because their Growth not being yet finish'd, is hindred thereby, and their Bones are depriv'd of that Firmness they ought to enjoy by Nature ; so that they who have made too free with themselves before Maturity especially, grow old in their middle Age ; their Blood being depriv'd of its Balsam too early, the Fibres of the Flesh and Bones are flabby and flexible ; the *Muscles*, which would resemble those of a Lion, if Nature were not disturb'd in
her

her Course, have no Spring in them ; they faintly obey the Spirits whenever they are put in Motion : And, in short, Men are emasculated by this odious Vice, which is one Share of the Temporal Punishment retaining to the Sin. I now am acquainted with the Case of one, who is become impotent in his Bloom, by having made too free with this Play ; and I am afraid there will be great Reason for the Damsel his Spouse, to plead for a Discharge ; unless, by proper Assistance, (which I am in Hopes to give him in due time) he can be restored to his Vigour and Virility , which has been long, in vain, attempted by the Author of *Onania's Remedies*, &c. And may not this also be reckoned into the Number of Temporal Punishments attending this Iniquity ? But altho' every one is not quite so unfortunate, may not at least an Incapacity, or Loss of their full Vigour, give Rise to the many unhappy Matches so often seen and heard of in this and other Countries ? To speak Nature's Voice in modest Terms ; the Ladies may very justly be reputed the more modest and vertuous Sex ; their Inclinations are neither so rapid, nor so frequent as ours ; nor indeed are they so heated and chafed as those of Men : They meet with fewer Occasions, and consequently are not
liable

liable to so numerous Temptations : And moreover, they are more used to curb their Passions, since it is not their Province to attack ; and to close up this Observation, they are subject to Diseases in their younger and elder Years, which do naturally check Venery ; so that in the main, very few having been attempted in their Modesty, considering the Numbers, they approach the Marriage Bed in Vigour, and ought to be gratify'd in their Legal Debt ; but meeting with jaded and shattered Constitutions, they too often become enraged at their hard Fate, and seriously resolve on a Revenge for deceiving them of their Expectations, and defrauding them of a Debt allow'd them by the Divine Law, and allotted to them by Nature. Hence so many Jealousies, Aversions, Debates, and Separations ; and whence alas all this, but from a Crime which highly offends our Creator, and weakens, nay often destroys, our Bodies ?

But Thousands never arrive to the Thoughts of Marriage ; they are fading daily in Consumptions ; we meet with no Disease more frequent than this in our *Weekly Bills* ; and if you examine strictly, you will observe that most of those who die of this Distemper, are *Males cut off in their Bloom*. Now, if I may be allow'd to make

make use of a little Politick Arithmetick, without any Inclination to judge rashly, I can see by my daily Practice, that more apply for Remedies to restore Nature debilitated by this Diabolical Invention, than to be cured of the Venereal Malady; and as it is true, that Consumptions will arise from either Cause, it follows that as many die of this Disaster as of the latter.

The Privacy it is done with, makes its Consequences less avoidable; for where no Advice can be ask'd, none can be given. In Fornication, our Mistresses and our Objects are known and heard of; our Friends and Well-Wishers interfere, and do often prevent impending Ills; whereas, in this Vice, our Mistress lies hid in our Bosom; in our Inclinations; she is never heard of, nor seen; and our Attacks are never seen, or spoken of: Our Misery is completed before we are suspected; nay, and at last, the very Physicians are at a Loss for the Cause of their Disorders. 'Tis this Shame which ruins Thousands; they hate to confess their Fault, tho' the Remedies can't be compassed without it: But that I may not detain my Readers too long on the Point, there are many Symptoms attending Injuries done by this Practice, which are not common to any other of Impurity.

ty. As the Force begins at the *Penis* first, so does the Disorder, which afterwards defaces the whole Body. To know the Damages done to it, we are first to consider the Structure of that Part, which however I shall not describe exactly, only we are to know that there are a Spungy Body, a Vein, Muscles, a Nerve, an Urinary Passage, Glands, and Seminal Bladders to be examined ; and as great Damages are often done to these several Parts, and sometimes to the Whole, we are to consider what they are in particular, with Brevity and Modesty.

The *Muscles* are the Instruments of Erection ; and if, by this Custom, they are drawn into too great Lengths and relax'd, then the Part can't be inflated, nor be made rigid enough ; nor can the *Semen* be ejaculated with Vigour : And thus Generation will be impeded. If the *Vein*, which runs along the Back of the *Penis*, be too much relaxed, no sooner is Blood thrown into the Spungy Bodies, and the Muscle duly inflated, but it is return'd by this Channel ; and, if the *Prostate Glands*, or *Seminal Bladders*, by too frequent Friction, be often emptied, the Body is extenuated, because the Ducts grow lank and loose, and suffer a constant Effusion of their Contents.

tents. If the *spungy Bodies* be render'd flabby, they can't resist the Blood's Entrance or Return ; and they being lank, there will be no Stiffness in the *Penis*, which infallibly hinders the Power of Copulation. If the *Nerves* become relax'd, no Spirits can enter into the Parts to inflate them ; without which there is an utter Incapacity, such as can be awaked by no Object, even the most Beautiful, unless, by Chance, Convulsions supervene, which are Symptoms not to be wished for ; If by Friction the *Urinary Passage* be inflamed, no *Semen* can be ejected.

If Women make use of these wicked Arts, they prejudice the Glands of the *Vagina*, and relax the *Lacuna*, and endanger a Laxity of all the Parts, so that Whites, and a constant Flux of a glairy Substance are not to be wonder'd at ; because if once a Flux begins any where, the Humours are determin'd to that Place, and all its Dependencies. A Continuance of such a Flux is not only weakning, but it risques Barrenness, as a Punishment for the Crime.

These, and many other Symptoms, are Consequences of immoderate Venery.

And the Organs of Generation may also frequently, as is known by daily Experience,

ence; be injured by Ulcers in *Claps*, so that they can never retain the *Semen* afterwards as they ought.

The remoter Causes of this Flux are the Blood offending in Quantity and Quality; for too great Plenty of Juices gives out a greater Quantity of *Semen*; the Quantity enlarges the Passages beyond their due Elasticity; and therefore they grow Flaccid, and suffer their Contents to run out involuntarily: And the Blood being too watry, runs more readily into all the Secretory Ducts, and at once enters and relaxes them; so that an easy Passage is open'd for its Discharge.

The very Air adds its Mite; for if it be warmer or dryer than it should be, it renders the Seed hotter and more pungent; from whence the *Vesiculæ* are fretted, and made to contract and expell the Seed; and then, unless it be nipp'd in its Bud, a Flux of it will ensue. But if it be cooler and moister than usual, the Moisture relaxes the Parts; and being unbent, they give way for the thin Seed to come forth.

Our Diet has great Influence on Human Bodies; for if it consists of spicy and warm Drugs, which add volatile and pungent Parts to the Blood, the Secretions will be of the same Nature; so that plentiful Feeding

ing on Soups, Sauces, and Victuals high seasoned, necessarily makes all our Juices thin and acrimonious; from whence we may readily conceive, how a heating Diet, whether of Meats or Drinks, raises a constant tremulous Motion in the Fibres, and more particularly, in all the Secretory Passages: So that in the Stomach it will raise Vomitings; in the Intestines, Fluxes; in the Liver, Bilious Jaundices; in the Kidneys, a Diabetes; and in the *Vesiculæ Seminales* and *Prostatæ*, simple *Gonorrhæa's*, or Gleets. This calls to my Mind a settled Opinion that has obtain'd amongst the Vulgar: namely, that Oysters and Cockles are very Incentive Diet, and therefore are to be forborne by such as are infested with Gleets; whereas, if we maturely consider the Matter, there seems to be small or no Foundation for such a Sentiment: For they tasting Nitrous and Slimy, can have no Title to be reputed warm and heating of themselves; so that the Injury done to Gleets by such Diet, would be none, if the Pepper and Wine did not accompany.

Excessive Watchings render our Humours more acrimonious, and are always prejudicial to Persons afflicted with Gleets.

Since, by Exercise, the Blood becomes
hotter,

hotter, thinner, and warmer, its Excess ought to be forborne.

'Tis beyond Dispute, that our Passions greatly contribute to lessen or augment Gleets; for in such a Case, Forbearance of Company, that may invite us to Love, is highly necessary in such Weaknesses; inasmuch as the Seed is then secreted more plentifully: But how our Passions work upon our Fluids and Fibres, or these upon them, is not to be accounted for. However, it can be as little denied as proved.

Having given an Eye to the Causes of this Evil, I shall briefly recite the various Differences of it. One therefore is call'd Simple; another Recent; a third Inveterate; a fourth Virulent, inasmuch as it is a Relick of that Disease; a fifth is occasion'd by the bad Disposition of the Genitals; a sixth is by Consent of other Parts; a seventh is from a hot and acrimonious Seed; an eighth from too great Plenty of it; a ninth from a serous Constitution, and so forth.

The Signs of this Simple *Gonorrhœa*, or Gleet, are sufficiently known by the Relation of the Sick; for if the Seed flows involuntarily, or at least, from a very slight Occasion, and if the Strength of the Patient fails from thence, 'tis manifestly a preternatural Flux. Neither are the Signs of

of the Causes hard to be distinguish'd ; for if the Venereal Taint be the Occasion of it, Embraces with infected Women have preceded, the Symptoms are far more grievous than in the common Gleet : A most intense Pain has accompany'd the Discharge in the Beginning ; as also the Matter at first was green, yellow, livid, stinking, and purulent : Moreover, if the Disorder has been violent, a Pain of the Head by Night, and other Symptoms accompanying the Venereal Disease, of which more anon, have infested the Patient.

If it proceeds from an acrimonious, pungent, and hot Seed, the Constitution of the Patient is very warm ; and, moreover, the Heat of Urine, a Sign of Acrimony, and such like, betray the Cause.

If the Seed be watry, the Signs of this Constitution cannot escape a skilful Physician, since the Thinness and Paleness of the Matter discharg'd, the little or no Pleasure felt under this Discharge, the general Constitution betraying an Abundance of *Semen*, the Colour of their Water, and the Nature of their Stools, plainly shew too great Plenty of Water in the Blood. But if too frequent Embraces, or *Onan's Crime*, as vulgarly call'd, be the Occasion of it, the Relation of the Patient, and an universal Weakness,

Weakness, Want of Appetite, Weakness of Sight, a Decay of Flesh and Understanding, and a long Train of Symptoms which I forbear to name, will manifest its Cause. If it proceeds from Causes lodg'd elsewhere, as from the Falling-Sickness, it ceases as soon as the Convulsion is over, unless the frequent Convulsions have produc'd a lasting Weakness on the Seminals; then it becomes the Subject of serious Consideration. Whether it be new or old, the Patient must inform us; only its Age is easily guess'd at by the Decay of Strength.

Having dispatch'd with Brevity the Signs of this Disease, it is high time to begin to shew the Events of it; which may be divided into the Signs of Health, of its Length and Duration, or of the Manner of its Event or Issue.

As to the Signs of Health, an immoderate Flux of Seed, from whatsoever Cause it be produc'd, is no slight Evil, since it is capable of weakening in a wonderful Manner, and introducing very violent Symptoms, if not check'd in time. Such a Flux as proceeds from an Abundance of Seed, is not dangerous, and easily admits of a Cure.

As

As to its *Duration*, a fresh Gleet, and a simple one, is much easier cur'd than an inveterate or virulent one ; for if the Genitals are not much weaken'd or injur'd, Remedies generally take place in a proper time. But a Gleet proceeding from a low and impoverish'd Blood is very hard of Cure ; and, generally speaking, inveterate Gleets are of this kind.

As to the Event, an inveterate Gleet, whether Simple or Virulent, is dangerous ; and a Simple Gleet very often brings on Faintings, and even sometimes an Apoplexy, I knew a young Man who for several Years labour'd under a Gleet, and being in low Circumstances, and suspecting no Danger, neglected it. As soon as he was seiz'd with Faintings, he complain'd of his Gleet : various Methods were us'd in vain ; for his Strength was wasted, his Memory decay'd, his Eyes were blind, and his Faintings were so frequent that nothing could support him.

The *Virulent Gonorrhœa*, of which more anon, over and above the usual Symptoms attending a Gleet, brings on the confirm'd *Pox*, and all its dangerous Companions. An Example of which lately offer'd itself, where the Clap being neglected, brought on an Epilepsy, which invaded every Day

till the Disease, which was the original Cause, was taken off.

It may be affirm'd, that a Gleet is a much more grievous Disease, and much harder to cure, than a *Clap*; for as it arises from the Weakness of the Parts of Generation, it is harder to make it yield to Astringents, than to cure the virulent Ulcer in the *Urethra*: This is confirm'd by daily Experience.

I shall take the Liberty, before I proceed to the Cure, to give some distinctive Marks of each kind, that Patients may have some Notion of their own Case. Wherefore, in a *Clap*, a Strangury and Heat of Urine are common Symptoms; whereas a *Gleet* has neither, but a thin, cold, watry Seed is thrown forth without the least Sense of Pleasure. In a *Gleet*, the Matter flows without any Erection; in a *Clap*, the Matter flows forth, and the Yard is painfully erected. In a *Gleet*, the Matter is watry, and stains the Shirt like Water or Urine; in a *Clap*, it stains it yellowish and greenish. In a *Gleet*, there is no Inclination to Venerry; in a *Clap*, they are often furiously inclin'd to it. In a *Gleet*, the Patients waste insensibly, unless the Parts are soon repair'd; in a *Clap*, the Flux continues a long time without impairing them. A *Gleet* is produc'd ordinarily from a Weight, immoderate

moderate Exercise of Venery, or that most shameful Practice of Fribling; but a *Clap* from an impure Embrace. The Necessity there is to distinguish between the one and the other, by reason of the different Methods to be us'd in 'em, has made me more tedious than I willingly would have been.

'Tis now incumbent on me to proceed to the Cure of various *Gleets*; in which I shall plainly shew you how we manage this Disorder in the ordinary Way, reserving to myself the peculiar Remedies I have found most safe and most effectual, after so many Years Practice and Experience in these Diseases. This Reserve pleads its own Excuse: for altho' I shall give such plain, easy, and regular Methods to cure these Disorders, when they are not very difficult; yet there can be no Reason for me to discover the *Arcana* long Experience has taught me, by which I cure more readily and more effectually than others can do.

We are then to remove the Causes, preserve the Strength, and mitigate the Symptoms.

If the Body be plethorick, or the Temperament be hotter than usual, Bleeding is necessary; because if the Load be taken off, the Vessels will contract themselves in proportion, and then their lost Elasticity

returns, and, by it, the Ducts will not easily suffer their Contents to glide out. Now excessive Heat acts in part as a Plenitude, and so far Bleeding becomes necessary in warm Constitutions also ; I say *in Part*, because a hot Blood producing pungent Seed, irritates the Seminal Vessels, which ends in Discharges ; so far as these Parts exceed in Quantity, they require to be drawn off.

As to the Quality of the Seed, you must vary the Remedies as the Causes differ ; so that if it be too hot or acrimonious, Refrigerants are useful ; but if too watry, then such as heat it become necessary. Amongst the Refrigerants are esteem'd, *Acetosa, Lactuca, Portulaca, Sem. 4. frig. maj. & min.* and such like ; out of which, at the Physician's Pleasure, and according to the Patient's Palate, various Prescriptions may be made.

For Example, let the following be order'd :

℞ *Aq. Cichor. 3v. Acetos. 3jss. Syr. Corall. 3j. Tinct. Rosar. 3jss. m. f. Mistura, cochleatim exhibenda.*

This Mixture, wonderfully mitigates the Heat, and hath both a Regard to the immediate Cause, namely, the acrimonious Seed,

Seed, as well as to the remote one, to wit, the Bile, whose Heat and Pungency it checks effectually.

The same also may be accomplish'd by the following Emulsion, *viz.*

℞ *Sem 4. Frig. maj. ana 3j. Papav. alb. ʒij. Amygd. dulc. N^o x. cum Aq. Hord. q. s. M. f. Emulsio cum Sacch. edulcorand. & haurienda ad libitum.*

And it seems to conduce to this Disorder very much, since it answers many Indications at once; for as it consists of refrigerant and oleous Particles, it does not only check the Heat of the Bile, but its Acrimony also, and helps the Strangury, if there be any. If the Bile abounds, it is to be discharg'd; if the Matter tends upwards, and if the Patient be troubled with a *Nausea*, then we must administer an Emetick; but *Manna*, *Syr. è Ros. Solutiv.* *Diaprunum Simplex*, *Tamarinds*, (nay, sometimes *Scammony* may be requir'd) to discharge the Humours downwards, which may be given in the Form of Pills, Bolus's, Powders, or Draughts, as best agrees with the Patient's Palate.

The following *Bolus* is a very good one, *viz.*

℞ *Cons. Rosar. Pallid. 3j. Rhabarb. Elect. 3j. Resin. Jalap. gr. v. Sp. Lavend. gutt. vj. Cum Syr. è Spin. Cervin. q. s. M. f. Bolus pro unâ vice.*

But if Pills please the Patient better, then prescribe thus :

℞ *Mass. Pil. de Rhabarb. 3ij. Scam. Sulphurat. gr. iij. Crem. Tartar. gr. v. Cum Elix. Prop. q. s. M. f. Pil. N^o 8. quarum sumat 4. h. S. & reliquas mane.*

Such as are better pleased with an Electuary, I recommend to them a Cholagogue Electuary of *Rhubarb, Senna*, and such Ingredients, which will carry off the abounding Bile ; which Discharge being made, the Remainder is readily corrected.

But if the Disorder takes its Rise from watry and serous Humours in the Body, their Abundance is also to be discharg'd ; to which end, *Jalap. Mechoacan, Juice of Iris Nostr.* and such like, which do not only purge and carry off, with Ease, the serous, but also all other Humours. Out of these, various Forms, to wit, Powders, Bolus's, Pills, Decoctions, or Infusions, may be contrived. The following Bolus I have often made use of with Success :

Cons.

℞ *Cons. Flor. Persicor.* 3j. *Pul. Jalap.* ʒj.
Scammon. Sulphurat. gr. iiij. *Sal. Absinth.*
Elæosacch. Caryoph. ana gr. ij.
Syr. de Spin. Cervin. q. s. *M. f. Bolus*
pro unâ vice.

The Serous Humours may also be conveniently emptied with Sudorificks or Diureticks. These following are reputed good Sudorificks; namely, *Aqua*, or *Spir. Sambuci*, *Spiritus Juniperi*, *Rob. Sambuc.* *Rob. Juniperi*, *Decoct. Ligni Sancti*, *Sassafras*, *Essentia Ligni Sancti*, *Essentia Sassafras*, *Antimonium Diaphoreticum*, many of which are also Diuretick. But the most specifick Diaphoreticks in this Case are, *Mithridate*, *fresh Venice Treacle*, *Diascordium Fracastorii*, and such like, which do not only provoke Sweat, but do also, at the same time, contribute to put a stop to the Flux; for they consist of warm Drugs, which are, *Saffron*, *Cinnamon*, *Thlaspi*, *Seseli*, *Opobalsamum*, *Nutmegs*, *Stæchas*, *Costus*, *Galbanum*, *Turpentine*, *Castor*, *Pepper*, *Storax*, and *Mace*; *Nardus*, *Cardamom*, *Calamus Aromaticus*, *Valerian*, *Ginger*, *Gentian*, *Vipers*, *Myrrh*, *Dictamnus*, *Daucus*, and such like; and also of *Astringents*, such are, *Acacia*, *Terra Lemnia*, *Gum Arabick*, *Roses*, *Tormentil*, *Bistort*, *Bole Armeniac*, *Sem. Hypocystid.* and the like: So that whilst the warmer

warmer Parts of the Medicine exhale the watry ones thro' the Pores, the more earthy act their Parts by purging up the Mouths of the Passages. The Diureticks are the five opening Roots, which are celebrated among Physicians for provoking Urine; *Fennil*, *Parsley*, and *Chervil Water*, the *Syrup of the five Roots*; and many Chymical Remedies, such as, *Tinctura Salis Tartari*. *Expressio Milleped.* is a good Diuretick.

When you have discharg'd the abound-
ing *Serum* by various Passages, the Flux must then be remedied, by rendring the relax'd Parts more rigid. Hence, Astringent Medicines seem chiefly useful, and such as do strengthen the lax'd Parts: Such are, *Nutmegs*, *Bole*, *Terra Sigillata*, and such as by long Experience have been so approved, as to merit the Name of *Specificks*; and such some have reputed the following, to wit, *Semen Agni Casti*, *Os sepiae præparatum*, *Semen Plantaginis*, *Succinum*, *Coralliarubra*, *Polygonum*, *Bursa Pastoris*, *C. C. ustum*, *Crocus Martis astringens*, *Ebur*, *Lapis Hæmatitis*, of which enough may be seen in Authors, out of which various Forms may be composed. The following Powder has often succeeded:

℞ *Sem. Agni Casti*, *Os. sepiae præparat.*
Pulv. Nuc. Moschat. ana ℥j. *C. C. ust.*
Corall.

*Corall. præp. Lap. Hæmatit. ana ʒss.
Croc. Mart. astring. gr. vj. M. f. Pulv.
divid. in Chart. N^o vj.*

This Powder constringes 'wonderfully,' but is not to be administer'd too hastily, without premising Generals ; give a Scruple at once, or more, in a Spoonful of the following Julep, drinking three or four Spoonfuls upon it :

*℞ Aq. Germin. Querc. Plantag. ana ʒiiss.
Syr. de Symphyt. ʒj. M. f. mistura.*

And that the Virtue of the Medicine may more readily be convey'd to the discharging Orifices, astringent and corroborating Medicines may be injected into the *Urethra* by a Syringe, which, with singular Advantage, do correct the Laxity of the Parts. Such Injections may be compounded of *Polygonum*, *Plantago*, *Tormentilla*, *Agnus Castus*, *Rosa Rubra*, and such like, too tedious to be enumerated here.

If the Heat of the Kidneys be troublesome, we may apply outwardly the following Ointment :

*℞ Ung. Refriger. Galen. ʒss. Ol. Violar.
ʒij. Camph. ʒss. Sacch. Saturn. gr. vj.
M. f.*

*M. f. Unguentum parti affectæ illinen-
dum mane & sub vesperam.*

If the Venereal Disease has given Rise to it, which very frequently it does, we must carefully avoid the Use of Astringents too hastily ; for altho' the *Gleet* looks like an ordinary one, produc'd from Excess of Venery, yet in this the Blood is tender'd Corrosive, and its too sudden Retention would soon make us sensible what Energy it has to exulcerate the Seminal Parts : Wherefore, as few suspect this Circumstance, they ordinarily proceed as if there never had been any Malignity, or as if it had been only local, and by Consequence never succeed well in the Cure of this *Gleet* ; however, I can aver with a great deal of Truth, I very seldom fail of a radical Cure : For by using proper Exsiccants along with Astringents, and also such Remedies as are Specifick in this Venereal Taint, Success follows.

It often happens, that the vicious Humours are so mild, that Evacuation alone serves the turn. *Forestus*, in his 26th *Book*, *Obs.* 16. gives an Instance of a young Man, who had a virulent *Gonorrhæa* and an Inflation of the Testicles cur'd by him, with Purgatives only, without having Occasion
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to recur to the Woods or Astringents; but such Cases are rare.

If then the Virulency be mild, I recommend to your Use the following Purging Infusion :

✱ Rad. 5. aperient. ana 3j. Sarsapar. Ci-
chor. ana 3ss. Fol. Chamæd. Tamar.
ana mss. Flor. 4. Cordial. ana p. j. Fol.
Sen. Alexand. 3j. Rad. Jalap. Mechoa-
can. ana 3j. Sem. Anis. Rad. Galang.
ana 3j. Incis. & præpar. f. ex Sindone
Nodulus Vino vel Cerevisiæ infunden-
dus; unde æger bis aut ter singulis
Diebus haustum sumat.

But if the Patients delight in Pills, the following are useful :

✱ M. P. Coch. min. 3j. Extract. Rud. 3ss.
Resin. Jalap. gr. ij. Ol. Caryoph. q. s. F.
Pil. N^o 5. primo mane cum Regimine
sumendæ.

But if the Disease be more radicated,
Mercurius Dulcis is an excellent Remedy;
which may be made up into a *Bolus* in the
following manner :

Conf.

℞ *Cons. Flor. Anthos* ʒss. *Mer. Dul.* ʒss.
Resin. Jalap. gr. iij. *cum Syr. Caryoph.*
q. s. M. f. Bolus, qui unâ vice sumatur.

The Body being well emptied, we must have regard to the Venereal Taint, which is look'd upon as an acrimonious Venom, for correcting of which, *Oleous Drugs* are well fitted ; among which may be recounted, *Emulsions* ; and *Terebinthinales* are also of great Use, whether in Pills or Spirit. Dr. *Bates*, in his Dispensatory, has a *Balsam* which he calls *Balsamum Saturni*, which he takes from Dr. *Michael*, Professor of *Leipsick*, and it is thus made : ℞ *Spir. Terebinth.* ʒij. *Camph.* ʒss. *Sacch. Saturn. g.* vj. *M. f. Balsamum per Digestionem.* Of this the Patients may take five or six Drops in Liquor, dropping it first on Sugar, twice or thrice a Day : It does not only correct the Acrimony, but it digests the Ulcer in the *Urethra*, by irritating the Parts to Excretion, and also softening them by its Oil ; so that they will readily discharge their Contents ; and at the same Time, or rather somewhat after, by its Styptick Particles, it purges up the Mouths of the Passages, so that it bids fair for all Intentions. Hence, *Balsam of Sulphur* is here an excellent Remedy, and answers most Intentions. The *Essence of Sassafras*

Safras has prov'd successful in *Gonorrhæa's*, when other Things have fail'd ; which is made in the following Manner : They take *Sassafras Wood*, an Ounce ; and *Spirit of wild Thyme*, a Pound ; and digest them together for twelve Hours in a Sand-Heat. Of this they give a Dram at a time, twice or thrice a Day, in any Vehicle ; and this Tincture is ordinarily call'd, the *Catarrhal Tincture*. Inasmuch as it helps to dry Defluxions, so in like manner it dries Gleet, and more particularly watry ones, because, being of an oily volatile Nature, it is stock'd with pungent Particles, which irritate the Pores and Kidneys, and provoke them to part with their thin Parts by Sweat and Urine ; so that the Fluids remaining in the Vessels become thicker, and less fit to escape so readily : And moreover, Aromatics are secondarily Astringents, inasmuch as by emptying the Blood of its serous Parts, the Fibres recover their Elastick Force. But as I design to be more particular in this Case below, I shall omit any farther Descant on it here.

In *Gonorrhæa's*, Regard must be had to the Strength of the Patient, since a large Effusion of Seed weakens prodigiously, and exhausts the Spirits ; wherefore the Body is to be refresh'd with Restoratives, which can repair the Spirits, and cherish the native Heat,

Heat, which *Aromatics* perform with a singular Power ; which being well known, I omit the naming them. I shall add some few Observables concerning the Diet of such as are afflicted with this Ailment.

If you will please to reflect on what I have advanc'd concerning the Causes of this Disorder, you can be at no loss to know what Diet is proper in the various Kinds of it ; for the Diet varies with the Causes : Because if the Gleet proceeds from a hot and acrimonious Seed, such Meats surely are to be shunn'd ; if from an Abundance of it, as in young Men it may, we must cause them to avoid such Diet as will produce it ; and, in a more particular Manner, they must shun all flatulent Diets, because as they consist of Elastick and Fermentative Particles, they cause the *Semen* to turgescere and irritate greatly to Expulsion. And from hence appears the Reason, why *Hypochondriac* People, who are much subject to Flatulencies in the Stomach, Blood, and Nerves, are often so salacious. If the Fuel of this Disorder lodges in the *Serum*, so that a more Watry Seed is the Cause of it, then must they shun all cooling and watry Victuals and Drinks, and must use such as will incrassate and exsiccate. If, in fine, it has been introduced from the Venereal Disease,

Disease, they ought to refrain from acrimonious Diet of any Species. Do we not daily experience, that they whose Blood abounds with Saline Particles are very Salacious? Witness such as labour under an *Elephantiasis*, where there is an inexhaustible Stock of very pungent, and almost corrosive Salt in the Mals of Humours. Now the Secretions do always partake of the Nature of the Blood, from whence they are thrown off: Wherefore the Seed is also pungent, sharp, fretting, and irritative; and therefore it must follow, that a Gleet in such a Constitution must be hardly curable. The Diet of such as have contracted this Disorder by *Onanism*, ought to incrassate and constringe.

Women generally suffer more than the Men by such a Practice, because the Part affected is near to the Touch, and therefore the Glands are much more relaxed. The Remedies therefore proper for Men are also convenient here; but if they are worse there is this Comfort attends, that Externals come nearer to the Seat of the Disease, and indeed may be readily applied so as to touch the very Part affected; so that if they suffer more, yet are they more easily cured. As therefore the Disease is the same, so is the Remedy; nor is there any

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Variation

Variation to be made, save that more may be applied to them in their Cure, whereas in Men we must rely more on Internals.

The Symptoms attending Gleets are now to be considered; for whether the Cause ceases or is taken off, they also will disappear; yet, if they are urgent, they require a particular Regard. If then any violent Pain in making Water should accompany Gleets, which however is seldom the Case, unless it proceeds from a Virulency, and that usually in the Beginning; yet, I say, if such a Symptom should infest the Patient, *Emulsions* made of the *Cold* and of *white Poppy Seeds*, in which ℞j. or 3ss. of *Sal Prunellæ* is dissolved, given largely and often, do answer this Intention effectually for the most part; but of this more anon.

If the *Testicles* should chance to *swell*, as sometimes they do in Simple Gleets, then *Cataplasms* made up of the Roots of *Althæa*, *Line Seeds*, *Fenugreek*, and such like, are to be applyed Morning and Evening: The Reason of their Swelling in this Case is the same as in other Cases; namely, the Humours flow to the relaxed Parts, without Resistance, and distend them beyond their ordinary Limits.

As for the Ulcer in the Urinary Passage,
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it must be considered in the next Part, as it chiefly belongs to it.

Since I am closing up this Discourse, it will be of Use to such as would cure this Disorder, to observe, That a Gleet which has continued for some Years upon a Patient, ought not to be too suddenly check'd, because customary Discharges, though prejudicial, recoil into the Blood, and produce all those Changes common in Plenitudes and vicious Qualities; witness, the Stoppage of old Issues and Ulcers; the watry Discharges from Childrens Ears, or the Sweats of Feet or Hands: Revulsions then are first to be made use of.

As a Dissuasive from one main Cause of *Gleets*, I shall only observe to you, that *G O D* excludes those from the Kingdom of *Heaven*, who are guilty of such Softnesses as *Onan* was; that if you were sure to avoid certain Death by doing it, you should not attempt it: But so blind is Mankind, that he follows his Passions with Eagerness, at the Expence of Religion and Reason. Would they seriously consider that this Practice is Homicide, it might abate their odious Pleasure; and that it is such, is evident from hence, that it impedes the Propagation of our Species, since that, which would have lawfully contributed to this End, is destroyed.



PART II.

Of the Virulent Gonorrhœa.

SINCE it is certain, that a Knowledge of any Disease is an Introduction into the Road which leads to a proper Cure, and into an easy Invention of Remedies ; we must first endeavour to acquire that, before we come at these : And we shall readily accomplish our Ends, if we explain to you the Disease, the Symptoms that attend it, its Causes, Signs, and such like ; which, that we may perform in a regular Manner, we will begin with its Etymology, and so proceed.

But as, in the first Chapter, I have been particular about its Name ; I shall only observe to you, that *Galen* by γονῶς understood τὰ γεννητικὰ μέρη, or the Genital Parts ; and he seemed to assert, that the Name denoted the Cause and its Effect at once ; namely, that the Genitals were prejudiced, and that Matter therefore did flow from them.

And

And as this Disease is double, having already dispatched the Simple, we now come to the *Virulent Gonorrhœa*, on which I shall be as brief as the Largeness of the Field will allow.

I have just now given you the *Nominal* Definition of this Disorder, let me therefore come a little nearer to the Purpose, and give you its *Real* one; which, however, give me leave to observe, is variously described according to the Humour of each Writer; but I shall wave all useless Disputes on this Affair, as foreign to the present Purpose, and give you a short, easy, and graphical Description of it, drawn from stern Observation.

By a *Virulent Gonorrhœa* is understood, an Involuntary Effusion of corrupt and contagious, purulent and foetid Matter, in Men by the *Penis*, in Women by the *Pudenda*, which is often attended with Pain, and sometimes with Pleasure.

I say, an *Effusion of Matter*; for as this Flux is *Local* at first, it proceeds from the ulcerated Glands in the *Urethra*, and not, as was formerly imagined, from the *Testes*; but if it be deeply rooted, from the *Corpora Glandosa*, as also from the Orifices of the *Vesiculæ Seminales*. The Ancients, and even the Moderns of fifty Years standing,

believed that the Swellings in the *Testicles* could proceed from no other Cause than the Corruption of the Seed ; and *Platerus* upon this Head says, a *Virulent Gonorrhœa* proceeds from a noxious Quality, which the Seed in Coition receives by Contagion, from the Seed of another Person infected. However, I shall anon refute this and other erroneous Opinions very manifestly ; for later Discoveries having proved the Contrary, we owe our exacter Knowledge of this Matter to the Diligence of Anatomists. It is not consequential, that the Disorders of the *Testes* depend on the Affections of the *Urethra*, or of these upon those ; the Observation now mentioned shews it plainly ; and one out of *Riverius* farther confirms it, since a Person, whose *Testes* equaled those of a Horse, did not however void any Matter by the *Urethra*. Notwithstanding it is very true, that there is a near Affinity between these Parts, and an Affection of the *Testicles* will greatly affect the Efflux of *Semen*, as a Disorder in the *Urethra* will have a very great Effect upon them. No less a Person than *Regner de Graaff*, affirmed, that the Left Testicle of one had grown to the Bigness of a Fist ; such Spoils, says he, do they often bring off, who wage War in the Camp of *Venus* :
And

And therefore has it been inferred by many, that the Testicles were the Seat of this Disease. We grant in the *Simple*, but can't allow this to be the Cause in the *Virulent* always. We might, with the same Justice, affirm the *Scrotum* to be the Seat of it, because we often find it distended and corrupted in this Disease, as will appear by the following Observation. Some Years ago, a Person laboured under a *Virulent Gonorrhœa* for a considerable Time, till by Neglect, or, what is worse, a preposterous Method of Cure, the *Scrotum* was tumified to the Bigness of a large Fist, was greatly inflamed, and had begun to imposthume so much, that Emollients and Discutients had no Effect upon it, and that it was Pappy and Fluctuated; so that there was a plain Indication for Suppuratives; which being accordingly apply'd, the Tumour (fully ripe) was opened, and from it issued Plenty of Matter; and then it appeared, that the Testicles were free from any Injury; this Swelling followed the imprudent Suppression of the *Clap*, as we often see a *Bubo* to ensue upon the like Measures. Now this only proves, that Diseases may be translated into Parts, which at first were not at all affected, and this is confirmed by daily Observation.

Having thus dispatched the Definition of a *Clap*, I shall go forwards to the Parts affected, which are the Humour and the Organs of Generation in Men and Women.

It may seem surprizing to some nice Distinguishers, that I repute the Matter as a Part affected, since some affirm that the Subject of Health and Diseases is the Parts of a living Body ; but I look upon these Niceties as Trifles : For have not all Ages unanimously consented to divide a Human Body into the Parts *Containing* and *Contained* ? and therefore, the offending Humours in this Sense may be justly esteemed a Part : For the Humours are equally necessary with the Structure and Frame of the Parts ; and in organical Parts, the Diseases of *Intemperies* or *Cacochymy*, are never produced without presupposing the Humours contained in the Parts ; and moreover, in curing Diseases, we generally or principally direct our Intentions towards the correcting these Humours or Spirits.

Among the Parts affected, we reckon the Organs of Men and Women, not excluding younger Creatures, which, late Experience has taught us, may be touched with this Disease ; let us only call our Arraignments into Mind, where we often
find

find it registered how Children of both Sexes are infected by vile Practices ; and no Question can be made of the Manner, since the warm Poison is applied to the Parts, and is thus communicated to the Blood itself, the Pores of Infants are open, and their Fibres susceptible of any Taint ; their *Stamina* are tender, and resist no *Effluvia*.

We therefore repute the *Urethra*, the *Prostatæ*, the *Vesiculæ Seminales*, and *Testicles*, the Parts affected in a *Clap* ; and of late Dr. *Boerhaave* says the *Tunica a Dipositi*. Persons who have been executed whilst they were afflicted with this Disorder, confirm this Opinion ; for according to the Length of Time they have suffered it to reign upon them, the Parts have been daily more and more corrupted, and generally in the Order I have set them down ; because the Steams issuing from the infected Women, first attack the *Prepuce*, *Glans*, the Passage in its lower, and so gradually mount up to the higher Parts ; by which it appears, that these Steams are of a fixed Nature, and that Friction is required to communicate them : From whence it comes to pass, that young Persons are less subject to this Disease, considering the number of Attempts, than the advanced. An open Instance of the Fixtnefs of Steams is recounted in Dr. *Mead's*

Mead's Treatise of Poison, where he shews us that the Dog must be held very low down in the *Grotto del Cane*, if you design to have him suffocated; the Colour given to the Earth, amounts not above a certain Pitch; and the Steams converted into Liquor, return into the Earth, and circulate into subterraneous Passages: So fares it with Persons infected with the *Gonorrhæa*; the *Effluvia* enter their Pores, corrode the Parts, circulate into the Blood, and communicate Poison to the very Bones, which so much corrupts them, that they rot, and become thereby unfit to support the Body: An Instance of which we have in *Donatus*, where he tells us that the Bone of the Arm of a Man was fractured by the Attempt of throwing half an Orange at his Companion, which he there weakly attributes to Unction with Mercurials for Cure of the Venereal Disease he had laboured under; whereas he ought rather to have accused the Distemper than the Remedy; since we daily experience a *Caries* to be the Consequence of a *Lues*: A like Story is told us by *Cappivaccius*, as is another by *Hildanus*, where the *Os Humeri* was fractured by drawing on a Glove. Although we rarely meet with such Instances at present, yet many dismal Sights are offered

ferred to us daily, which have taken their Rise from the Ignorance of pretending Men; who, for the Sake of Gain, venture upon Methods very unwarrantable, and which the Practisers are wholly at a Loss about. Surely the Practice of Physick is easy to be attained to, or the Multitude is strangely imposed on!

As it plainly appears, a virulent *Gonorrhæa* is an Ulcer, we shall briefly recite how and by what Means this Ulcer is generated; and the easier to conceive this, it may be necessary to descend to explain the Nature of *Causticks*. We see, that whenever a *Caustick* is applied and begins to take Effect, the Skin burns with Pain, and the Medicine penetrates and corrodes it more or less deep, according to the Strength of the *Caustick*. A Blister is a Species of a *Caustick*, and seems to approach near to the Degree of the Corrosive Force lodged in the *Effluvia* of a *Lues*; with this Difference, that it is quicker, and that and *Causticks* will only corrupt a Bone: That *Causticks* should act, *Moisture* and *Heat* are required; *Moisture* dissolves the Salts of the *Caustick*, and *Heat* puts them into Motion. For Salts to be put in Motion, it is necessary there should be some external Agent; because if they are not dissolved, and if they are not borne against the

the Obstacle they are to remove, there would be no Action ; that is, there would be no Corrosion of the Flesh. When Particles, framed with such a Figure as may penetrate and act, are put in Motion, they tear and divide Parts united ; and when the Humours are extravasated, they ferment into a *Pus* ; and thus are Ulcers bred. The Salts of the *Lues* are of the like Nature, the Steams condense, and fix upon the Passages employed in Copulation, and produce Ulcers there. However, it is certain, no Ulcer is bred without an Abscess ; so that the Steps taken by Nature are, first, a *Pungency* from the Steam raised by the Friction ; and this appears from Chymical Experiments, where some Steams are known by Experience to be dangerous : Nay, if we chance to play with Chymical Experiments, the Steams arising are plainly proved to be Pungent, Acrimonious, and Caustick, by raising Coughs, Sneezings, and by corroding our Linnen ; cause a more plentiful *Influx* of Humours into the Part so pricked, and a Stoppage to their Passage : To this a *Swelling* and *Throbbing* ensue, from the great Quantity heaped up in the Part, and which cannot pass on in the Course of Circulation ; and as more arrives than can be conveyed, the
Part

Part must swell: The Throbbing is only a Struggle among the Humours, stopped in their Course; and to these two last is owing Pain, increased upon touching the Parts; so much, that the Patients cannot bear Squeezing of the *Urethra*: The Glands at last burst under the Plenty of Humours, throughly putrified, and raise the Ulcers in the Part.

How this Venom was at first produced, is easy to conceive, as also how it might be re-produced, if it should ever cease. Excessive Venery will produce a Weakness of the Spermatick Ducts, whether of the *Vesiculæ Seminales* or *Prostatæ*, and a Running of Juice or Prostatick Seed, as a Consequence of this Relaxation: But then there is a wide Difference between a Clap and a Simple Running, as I have already made evident; for a Clap is an Ulcer, and a Running is a Flux of uncorrupted Seed, which is variously constituted, according to the Parts from whence it comes, that of the *Prostatæ* being ropy, clear, and thin; but that of the *Vesiculæ* being white and curdly. Whether this Difference may not be accidental, I shall not determine; for as the Gall of the *Porus Biliarius* differs in Consistence from that of the *Gall Bladder*, that being thinner than this, by reason

son of its wanting a Reservoir to lodge in, where it may have Leisure to rest and grow thicker ; so it may fare with the Liquors of the *Prostates* and *Seed Bladders*, that if the former do but stand still for any Time, it might thicken into the Consistence of the true Seed ; and if the latter were to run out as soon as received into its Place of Residence, it might be as thin as the *Prostatick Seed* : I say, it is not worth while to set about to discuss this Moot-Point ; only as the Case stands at present, the Difference is easily adjusted in Practice, and is as I have now mentioned ; which being allowed me as Truth, if ever any Ulcer is produced by such a Running, it gives full Warning of its Rise and Progress ; but then it would be local only, nor would its Consequence be ever dreaded, as is the Case of a Clap ; which, if not cured, creeps into the Blood, and by its Means corrupts even the Solids and Bones. Behold then the Vanity of such Assertions, and the Mistake a Physician would be under, if he trusted to such an Opinion ; because by such an Errour he might be led into prejudicial Methods ; he might cure an Ulcer of the *Urethra*, and leave a Pox behind. In the whole Course of my Thirty Years Practice on this Disease, and its various

rious Stages, I have never once met with any Ulcer in the Passage from a simple Running; so that what I have granted, or rather admitted, is even too large an Allowance. But it would be Loss of Time to descend to those Particulars in so small a Pamphlet; wherefore I shall content myself to enumerate the Symptoms of the Disease.

It is an Efflux of purulent and stinking Matter from the *Urethra*; it is an Ulcer of that Part; it is also an Ulcer of the Prepuce and *Balanus*. In Women there are *Condylomata*, *Pustles*, and *Ulcers*: In either Sex there are a Heat of Urine, Inflammations and Excoriations on the *Penis*, and in the *Vagina*; and sometimes a total Suppression of Urine from a *Caruncle* in the Passage of the Yard; a *Phimosis*, *Paraphimosis*, a *Bubo* in the Groin, and at last a *Lues*.

I can't but think *Fracastorius* unjust, in pinning this Disorder upon the French, in the following Verses:

*Qui casus rerum varii, quæ Semina morbum
Insuetum, nec longa ulli per Sæcula visum
Attulerint: Nostrâ qui tempestate per
omnem*

*Europam, partimq; Asiæ Libyæq; per Urbes
Sævit,*

*Sævit, in Latium verò per tristia Bella
Gallorum irrupit : Nomenq; à Gente re-
cepit.*

I say, since it is manifest the *Spaniards* themselves brought it from the *Indies*, it would be unfair to ascribe its Origin to either Nation ; since it is plain that the original Cause was Commerce held with the *Indians*, no farther Search needs be made about its Rise ; only for its immediate Cause, in our Times, it is reputed to be an acid Acrimony, lodging in the *Rugæ* of the *Vagina*, or the *Urethra* of Men.

To prove this Species of Acrimony, the following Reasons claim our Assent : The Matter flowing is generally whitish and greenish, the Ulcers on the Prepuce are white ; and in a Venereal Bubo, when it is broke, the Matter which flows out is white, drawing upon a Green : Now all our Humours turn greenish by Acids, and Ulcers made with acid *Causticks* are white ; whereas those made by any *Alcaline* one, are black.

Then a Lixivial Salt for the most part sticks in the same Place, and seldom ever ranges farther : On the other hand, an Acid always creeps farther ; and so the Poison contracted in Coition creeps to the neighbouring

bouring Parts, and produces various Disorders. If this *Gonorrhœa* be neglected, all the Humours are infected, and then a *Lues* is produced. That this Acid is acrimonious, is proved from Medicines which assist and prejudice; and also from Medicines which temper Acidities, or break their Points, being reputed good in Venereal Cases.

But how the Particles of Acids are so disposed as to be acrimonious, is a Dissertation not to be discuss'd here; they who would be informed in this Matter, must consult modern Philosophy.

The primary Symptoms and their Causes being explained, we come now to the Prognostick Signs, since the Diagnosticks are well enough known from the Definition and Explanation of the Disease and its Symptoms; for if there be an involuntary and continual Efflux of purulent and foetid Matter; if there be a Heat in making Water; if there be Ulcers in the Prepuce and *Glans*, and such like Symptoms meeting together in any Person, they constitute the Pathognomonick Signs of a *Virulent Gonorrhœa* complete; when, at the same Instant, a Venereal Infection has preceded; and a Flux of Matter out of the *Urethra* issues daily.

As to the Prognosticks, as *Aretæus* justly observes, there is no Danger of Death, unless it be accompany'd with other grievous Symptoms; and the less it has receded from a natural State, so much the less is it to be feared; for if the Strength suffice, the Acrimony be less intense, the Heat of Urine be slight, and the Effusion be sparing and not troublesome, it is a good Sign; for as the Vehemence of the Symptoms denotes the Degree of Virulency, so it must follow that there is little or no Fear of a *Lues* to succeed a moderate *Gonorrhœa*. I remember a Gentleman who bore a *Gonorrhœa* without any Danger ensuing for two Years; he infected none, nor did he neglect his Diversions; and probably would have sought no Remedy, if he had not designed to change his State of Life: It lessen'd daily; but his Apprehensions of what might be the Consequence in the State of Marriage, made him apply, and he easily obtained a Cure. Another I knew, who ventured upon Styptick Pills at the beginning of a *Clap*; they had the desired Effect of entirely suppressing the Running; and some Years have pass'd since, without any apparent ill Consequence. However, I must confess, these are Instances, no Man in his right Senses would take for Patterns;
for

for where one succeeds, a thousand suffer for such Neglects. The Physician himself does not exactly know how to pronounce what Matter it is, which being continued or suppress'd, will not produce a *Pox*; and, methinks, it is Fool-hardy in a Patient to venture his Carcass with such an Enemy within him for a Sojourner: So that I meet with few Examples of such Management, without a severe Punishment ensuing upon their Neglect; and therefore, would advise all without Exception, to distrust their Constitutions, and not to flatter themselves with the Gentleness of the Symptoms: 'Tis sufficient, you have a *Gonorrhœa*, to take care of yourself; 'tis not so troublesome to be cured, as to feel the Pangs the Disease, lurking within you, will surely produce in a little Space of Time. I can't here pass by an Invention too commonly in use amongst the Salacious Lechers: I speak of the *Machinery*, so common amongst these Men of Pleasure. In the first place, it turns Fornication into the reputed Crime of *Onan*; in the next place, if it be faulty, as often it is, you are in the same Danger as if you were without it; and lastly, it is too frequently the Occasion of *Dry Poxes*; So that the Patient having no Apprehension, is strangely surprized to find he has Vene-

real Symptoms upon him, without having had any *Clap* or *Running* ; and what was looked on as a Misfortune, may rather be termed a Blessing ; because tho' a *Gonorrhœa* be troublesome, yet it gives us Warning in time : Whereas by the Use of these Machines, we are lull'd asleep with the Hopes of Security, till we are awaked out of this Lethargy by Buboes, Scabs, Rotten Bones, and Nocturnal Pains. And what if the same happens to these Machines, as to common Bladders ? Namely, if they suffer Matter to pass from the outside to the inside, then the Proof will answer exactly. I can't attribute the Frequency of *Dry Poxes* now-a-days, to any other more probable Reason than this ; if we abstract from the ignorant Practice of Injections before due time, or of astringent Injections at the Beginning and Progress of the Disease, as many do for Colour ; for Practitioners are now well skill'd in the Cure of *Claps*, and few trust to Bunglers to cure them : So that where one is Pox'd with an ignorant Cure, twenty are thus fauced by this wary Invention, as it is falsely supposed to be. I can affirm justly, that Salivations are now more frequently used in the Cure of this Disease, than even *Catharticks* themselves ; and the Reason is, because now more are
Pox'd

Pox'd than *Clapp'd*. Let others assign a better Reason, and I shall acquiesce; till when, I shall not change my Sentiments. And as it is a Matter of great Consequence, I hope the Reader will pardon this useful Digression upon it. It is worth Remark also, that Men are, by this wicked Deceit, *Clapp'd* by Men, since it is not unusual for these vile Houses to have Setts of these Machines by them, which they give to their Customers for Use; and these having been often used by Persons sorely infected, the Venom is never carefully wash'd off, but sticks close to the Inside of them, and upon Friction it is warmed and put in Motion, and gives the unwary Combatant the very Disease he is endeavouring to avoid; so that *in quo quis peccat, in eo & punitur*. There is yet wanting a *Rationale* of the Manner of being *Pox'd* by this artful Machine to complete this Digression; which I shall the more willingly do, because I don't find it has been as yet attempted by any other Person. I say therefore, that notwithstanding this vile Practice, Persons are daily *Pox'd* by them; because as the *Penis* is hard, and large enough to fill up the Vacancy, by reason of its Erection and Size, it must follow that the nasty *Virus* contained in the *Lacunæ* of infected Women, will

issue forth, there being no other Exit for it, and bespatter the *Scrotum*, *Groin*, and adjacent Parts; which being heated with Motion and Love-Rage, the *Virus* enters by the Pores, and gradually advances up into the Blood, without the Symptoms usually previous in the common way of Commerce; and then the Shankers, which in the ordinary way were only local, are now plain Indexes of a confirm'd Pox; and Practitioners do now always advise Salivations whenever they see a Person seized with a Shanker, because they most usually judge right when they infer, such a Person has a Shanker; therefore he is Pox'd: This, I say, is true for the most part; for were Shankers local, they might be cured by Application alone; but generally Externals alone, without due Regard to the Infection by Internals, do Pox the Patients: And hence it is a safe Prognostick, to pronounce Shanker'd Patients Pox'd. Now for Men to be Pox'd without any Notice given them of their Condition, is a miserable Exchange; and beside impairing their Bodies, it costs them treble the Money and Loss of Time. So that it is very plain, our Inventions and Subtleties, carried on to prevent the Punishments of our Crimes, are not sufficient Guards against

gainst the Almighty's Pleasure, which seems to be to punish us gently and early, that we might repent suddenly ; whereas this Invention is a Mine often too deep for us to sap.

However gentle a *Clap* be with respect to a confirmed Pox, yet even that sometimes is not without Danger ; for if the Strength of the Patient is suddenly wasted, the Acrimony and Quantity of Matter, which is much discoloured, flowing forth, an extreme Dysury, a total Suppression of Urine from a Caruncle, a Venereal Bubo in the Groin, a Tumour of the *Scrotum*, and such like appear ; if it yields not to proper Remedies, if it is malignant and threatens a Pox, such a Clap is by no means to be neglected, since it will be the Occasion of a long Train of Evils ; and, as *Aretæus* says, the Fear of Deformation, and a total Wasting, ought to make us cautious and diligent.

Before I proceed to the Cure, I shall add one or two Remarks more upon the Distinction between a *Virulent* and a *Simple Gonorrhæa*, which I forgot to mention in the first Part ; namely, a *Virulent Gonorrhæa* is contracted in a short Space of Time, by one Act of Copulation ; whereas a *Gleet* requires many Acts repeated, since it depends on a Flaccidity brought on gradually by frequent Acts of Coition or Fribbling.

A *Virulent Gonorrhœa* seldom or never yields to Stypticks without Danger; whereas a *Gleet*, from repeated Acts, may be cured by Locals only.

I must also beg the Readers Patience, to add a Word or two concerning the Distinction to be made between a *Gonorrhœa* and the *Whites*; because Physicians are grossly imposed on by the Women in this Point. R. de Graaff, (*de Mulier. Organ. &c. Cap. 9. de Flux. Menstruor. Pag. 141.*) gives us the following Marks; they (the *Gonorrhœa* and *Whites*) are so nearly the same, that unless a Physician takes a great deal of Notice, he will easily be deceived by the Resemblance, altho' they proceed from different Parts, and be thrown forth by distinct Places; since the *Whites* are thrown out of the same Ducts by which the *Menses* flow, which we judge for this Reason, because we see such Changes in the Menstrual Blood, that at first it issues forth like unto a Victim, as *Hippocrates* observes; then it becomes less florid; anon it appears pale and white, and is therefore call'd the *Whites*.

But the Dissection of the Corpse of a certain Woman, infected with this Disease, made it plain, that a *Virulent Gonorrhœa* comes from the *Corpus glandulosum*, and
breaks

breaks forth by the *Lacunæ*, and round about the Urinary Passage; for the *Uterus* and *Vagina* being free, we found only the *Corpus Glandulosum*, or *Prostates*, placed around the Urinary Passages, affected.

But some will say, how shall the Physician know these Things, if a Woman profess herself chaste, honest, and free from the Knowledge of a Man? He may however judge, if he give an Eye to the Matter that flows, and the Complaints of the Patient; for the Matter of the *Whites* is much more copious than that of the *Gonorrhæa* or *Clap*. If you consider their Complaints, Women troubled with the *Whites*, have Pains in their Backs; but these afflicted with a *Clap*, complain of grievous Pains and Anguish about the *Pudenda*. But if you are not content with these Signs, look into the Parts themselves; for then in a *Clap* you will see the Urinary Passage, and all round that Part, where the *Lacunæ* terminate in *Ducts*, beset with a mucous, putrid, greenish Matter, and an Ulcer; most other Parts of the *Vagina* being usually clear; but in the *Whites* not so.

And *Baglivi* declares, from others, a Person afflicted with the *Clap* or the *Whites* to be thus discover'd: If, says he, you ask them whether they have the *Whites* and
Reds

Reds together, and they answer in the Affirmative, you may boldly pronounce they are clapp'd. And this confirms what I have mention'd from *de Graaff*; because the *Menses* and *Whites* come from the same *Glands*: But the *Menses* and *Clap* proceed from different Parts. Therefore it follows, that the Blood and a white Liquor cannot issue forth at one and the same Time, from one and the same Part; but the *Reds* and the Matter of a *Clap* may, because they come from different Parts: So that when both run at once, 'tis plain they are clapp'd.

I know this has of late been call'd into Question, by some who are troubled with a Spirit of Contradiction; but since the Case is most usually such, as *de Graaff* and *Baglivi* have describ'd it, I think we may readily subscribe to their Sentiments; not that it is to be denied, that sometimes it happens we see very *Virulent Gonorrhæa's* extending themselves as high as the *Os Tincæ*; but these are rare. The design'd Shortness of this Treatise does not permit me to enter into a longer Detail; wherefore I shall drop Speculations, and proceed to the Practice or Cure of the *Virulent Gonorrhæa*.

Many different Methods are pursued by Authors of sound Judgment, and all of them

them gain their Point: Not that one Method is not better and shorter than another, and yet safe enough too. Some premise Alteratives to Purgatives; some blend Alteratives of all Kinds proper for the Disease, together into one Mass: Some, again, cure without Astringents; others purge, without giving any other Remedies. I am not at leisure to discuss all these Points; I shall give you the most reasonable Methods of Practice in as short and easy Terms as the Disorder can allow of.

I say then, that this Disease is cured in a regular Method by *Purgatives* and *Alteratives*, *Internal* and *External*. The Efflux of corrupt Matter in a *Virulent Gonorrhœa*, does not admit of that Method of Cure, which curbs and retains the Flux; for in the Beginning we must by no means use Astringents, or hinder the Efflux, lest that Virulent Matter being retained in the Body, should erode and exulcerate the Parts adjacent also; but we must rather take heed, that instead of what Nature evacuates, somewhat *analagous* don't spring from Infection, or the Symptoms increase: For when the vicious Humours are discharg'd, if the Disease is gentle and mild, it frequently ceases of its own accord. Only this I think we may affirm with Truth, that whoever

ever applies early enough, can never fail of a Cure, and even an eradicating one, if he meets with an honest and knowing Physician or Surgeon: Which Affair being duly consider'd, it is very amazing to meet with so much ill Success, as I daily experience, of Patients that apply to me, in this learned and knowing *Metropolis*: But when we consider the Increase of Pretenders to this Practice, and the many Invitations in our Papers for Patients to apply themselves to Men who have the Art of giving themselves and Medicines high Titles and Encomiums, without any just Grounds or Merit for such Pretences, my Wonder ceases: Or can I enough pity such credulous Persons, who are thereby often tempted to Toy-Shops, Booksellers Shops, and such Places, to buy their *Specificks* and *Arca-na*, so artfully recommended by fictitious Names and specious Titles. It were to be wished that we could as easily discover Mens Intellects, 'as we can distinguish between Beauty and Deformity; I am afraid in that Case we should see many unhors'd and dismounted, and oblig'd to walk the Streets, *in the Name of the Lord*, who now glare in Equipages: Interest would have no Sway, where Life lay at stake. So *Forrestus* assures us, he cur'd a young Man of

a *Gonorrhæa*, and a Swelling of his Testicles, by Purgatives. For this End, the following Prescriptions are regular :

℞ *Tamarind.* ʒss. *Fol. Sennæ* ʒij. *Sem. Anis.* ʒj. *Coq. in f. q. Aq. Petrosel.* ad ʒiiij. in Colatura dissolve *Mannæ* & *Syr. Rosar. Solut. ana* ʒj. *M. f. Potio cum Regimine sumenda.*

℞ *Mannæ Calabrin.* ʒij. *Cass. recent. extract.* ʒj. *Aq. Northallens.* lib. iiij. *M. Hauriat gradatim.*

℞ *Pulp. Cass.* ʒj. *Resin. Jalap. gr.* vj. *Terebintb. Venet.* ʒij. *M. f. Bolus.*

℞ *Scam. pulverisat.* ʒj. *Resin. Jalap. gr.* x. *Troch. Alband. gr.* xij. *Mer. Dul.* ʒj. *Succ. Glycyrrh.* ʒss. *Ol. Caryoph. gutt.* v. *M. f. Pil. No 8. pro duabus vicibus.*

℞ *Diagryd. gr.* vij. *Crem. Tart.* ʒss. *M. f. Pulvis.*

If the Disorder be gentle, the following Nodule, consisting of Alteratives and Purgatives, is commendable :

Rad.

℞ Rad. Chin. Lign. Guaiac. ana ʒij.
 Rad. Jalap. Mechoacan. ana ʒj. Fol.
 Sen. ʒj. Sem. Cardam. Rad. Galang.
 ana ʒj. Incis. & præpar. f. ex sindone
 Nodulus, qui vel in Vini, vel Cerevi-
 siæ s. q. est suspendendus, ex quo æger
 bis vel ter singulis Diebus haustulum
 sumat.

I must however observe to you, that there is somewhat peculiar in Mercurials to conquer this Malady : Its Weight breaks the Points of the *acid Virus*, after it has first imbibed it ; for in the Course of the Circulation, the Salts, rubbing against the Sides of the containing Parts, and being brittle, are broke off from their Points, which are stuck into this globular Body, as Pins into a Ball ; so that they, from being conical, turn truncated, and can't pierce nor tear the Fibres, as they would otherwise do. Salts do Damage according to their Weight and Figure ; and pointed Salts do infinitely more Damage to our Vessels, than Octohedrals, or angular Bodies ; but the Salts of the *Lues* are *Daggers* which at once prick and cut : And it is known by daily Experience, that Mercurials sheathe them, and then break them. Let ignorant Pretenders decry what they can-
not

not use with Judgment, I do highly commend them for it. It is very improper, Men should trust themselves with Creatures who avowedly shun the most effectual Methods: First, they don't know how to use this Specifick: Secondly, if they did, they never appear to prevent, or wisely take off, Consequences, even the safest of Remedies may be accompanied with ; and therefore they decry, for their own Sakes only, not their Patients, what they cannot use. Into what Depths of Villany do Mortals run, when the best of Remedies is to be laid aside, because their Privacy is not to be exposed, and because they can't appear to manage! And it fares ill with Persons who have purchas'd their ill-prepar'd and worse-apply'd Remedies ; for what can be expected but Relicks, the Pretenders ought to be punish'd for leaving there.

When *Catharticks* have been given to such a Quantity, as that the Colour of the Running is changed into a white and laudable Matter ; then it is necessary to proceed to *Alteratives* : And the Reason is this ; in all Ulcers, of what Denomination soever, our first Intention is to deterge the Parts, and clear them of their great Acrimony residing in the Part affected. Now *Catharticks* abounding with smooth or alkaline Particles,

cles, at once give a Shock to the *Urethra*, and correct specifically the Acid lodging there ; so that one Part is discharged, and the other is changed for the better, the Colour fairly denoting it, as Practice confirms. This first Step being made, we study to clear the Parts of all they are too much loaden with, from whence they are turgid and inflamed around. We encourage this Discharge, till the Matter becomes ropy and glutinous, and till the Part, upon feeling and touching it somewhat rudely, is not accompanied with the Sense of Soreness ; for if it should, it is a Sign all the Inflammation, or *Virus* from whence it proceeds, is not yet banish'd. The Medicines made use of for compleating the Cure of a *Gonorrhœa*, are of a soft and volatile Nature ; the Softness supple the Fibres, whilst the Volatile stimulates them to a Discharge : For which Intention, the following are of Service.

℞ *Terebinth. Venet. Coct.* ʒss. *Ocul. Cancror.* ʒj. *Bals. Peruv. vel de Copayb.* q. s. *M. f. Pil. N° 70. Pul. Glycyrrh. aspergend. Dos. mane & vesper. N° v.*

℞ *Sp. Terebinth.* ʒij. *Camph.* ʒss. *M. f. Mixtura digerenda, de quâ sumat gutt.*

*gutt. x. in Vino vel quovis Vehiculo;
prius super Saccharum instillando.*

℞ *Balsam. Sulphur. Succinat. 3℥s. Dosis
gutt. viij. in quovis Vehiculo.*

℞ *Sp. Vini Terebinthinat. 3j. Dos. gutt.
xv. vel. xx. in quovis Vehiculo.*

When you have used these Cleansers for some time, and there be no Remains of Virulency in Consistence or Colour, or no Soreness in the Part, but there remains a small watry Gleet, we must then have recourse to Stypticks, if need be ; wherefore use the following, or such like :

℞ *Terr. Lemn. 3j. Sang. Dracon. 3j. Alum
Rup. gr. x. Terebinth. ad Duritiem
Coct. 3℥s. Syr. de Symphyto q. s. M. f.
Pil. N^o xij. è 3j. quarum sumat iv.
mane & vesperi ; superbibendo Aq.
Bristol. Haustulum.*

℞ *Rhabarb. Tost. 3j. Terebinth. 3ij. M. f.
Bolus sumendus semel in Septimanā,
& repetatur singulis (per aliquot vi-
ces) Septimanis.*

Or *Helvetius's Mixture of Rock Alum*, melted in a Silver Spoon, with *Dragons Blood*, into a Mass; to which some add *Rhubarb*, or *common Rosin*, and mix it into an Electuary.

These, and many others, frequently to be met with in Authors, are commonly used with good Success; but in my own Practice, I often, at the latter End of the Cure, blend Balsamicks with proper Purgatives, and seldom find (unless in weak, shatter'd, or broken Constitutions) any Occasion for Stypticks.

Stypticks act in the following Manner: We are to inspect into the Nature of a Running first, in order to have a just Notion of curbing it: In Runnings, whether Virulent or Simple, the Humours ought to recirculate into the Vessels, and ought to drop nothing into the Orifice, from whence at present there is so great a Discharge: But the contrary happens; for the Humours run which way they find the least Resistance, that is, thro' this Orifice, and weaken the Patients by the Expence of Spirits. Now it manifestly appears, that there is a greater Patency and Wideness at the Hole from whence this Discharge comes, than there is in the Vessel, and Stypticks are given, or rather

rather applied, if possible, to the Part so widen'd, in order to lessen the Bore of the Vessel, and so to hinder the Discharge, which they do by sucking up the Humours; and as the Parts are depriv'd of the excessive Moisture, they purse up, each Part of the Circle coming closer, and rendring the Diameter less, the Flux at last ceases. There is only this Difference between giving Astringents, and applying them, that if they can be applied to the Part immediately, they affect the diseased Member only; whereas when they are given inwardly, all the Vessels are alike straitned; and it is lawful enough to conclude, that if the Orifice you aim to heal be closed up, all the other Vessels of the Body will be straitned in Proportion; for which Stricture or Contraction the Patient has no Occasion, and some other Disease may ensue such a Management. This is one main Objection I have lodged against Astringents in the Cure of a *Gonorrhæa*; and if I am left to my own Choice, I would rather defer the Use of Astringents, or rather never use them at all, there being other effectual Methods for compassing this End. However, we are too often importun'd out of our just Measures, to gratify our uneasy Patients, who would otherwise fall into other, and perhaps worse

Hands, and are constrained (for I must call this a Constraint) to fall into Measures we don't approve : But as we foresee the Consequences of such Proceedings, and know how to prevent them, we have the Advantage of others less knowing ; for when we have compleated the Cure by this Method, which I must call somewhat irregular, tho' commonly follow'd, the Patients become easy, and also ready to join in with you, in taking whatever you judge proper to eradicate the Remains of the Disease ; that is, in plain Truth, to undo what your Astringents have done to the Vessels, which would lay a Foundation for future Diseases. Thus are we often circumstanced in Pursuit of, and in Compliance to, a vulgar Error, which we have not Courage to withstand, or Rhetorick enough to discourage. I speak this by way of Warning to Persons concerned ; and when they know my Sentiments, let them take which Side of the Question best suits their Time and Safety ; no Blame can lie upon me after this publick Admonition.

I am well aware, that some hasty Practitioners give *green Precipitate* and *Turpetb. Min.* and revulse the Humours so powerfully, that in a very small Space of Time the Flux abates ; but then this is a flattering Method,

Method, it cures by inviting the Humours inwards, and almost infallibly poxes the Patient.

There are an Infinity of irreconcilable Sentiments concerning Methods of Cure ; but sure there are certain and nearly unerring Means how to judge which is the justest Scheme. If we take only a View of Nature, as she performs her Works and Functions ordinarily, we can be at no Loss to know how far she errs ; and as nothing virulent ought to be return'd into our Vessels, that being an extraneous Body to Nature, it is not hard to perceive how much such a Procedure deviates from her : In excessive Vomiting, and such is raised by these strong Mercurials, all the Vessels of the lower Parts are unloaded, and the Humours hurried upwards ; so that whatever used to find a proper Passage, is licked up into the Blood ; and what may we not expect from such a preposterous Management ? In short, it is translating the Burden into another Channel, and we are obliged afterwards to labour to extirpate it. Indeed it sometimes happens, that we are obliged to take this Method not out of Choice, but we do it to avoid a greater Inconvenience ; for Example, the Venereal Poison settles upon the Testicles, which may be thus inflamed,

and at last impostemated, and the Patient will then run the Risque of being unmann'd: In that Case it is more eligible to draw off the virulent Humours from these Parts, and eradicate them thoroughly afterwards, by proper Means, than to suffer so great a Detriment. This Part then is reputed a nobler Part than the Vessels; in this Part the Humour is settled, and in them it floats; from whence it is not easy to be recalled, but from them we can by proper Means draw them off, and hinder any farther Prejudice ensuing from thence: So that the Disparity lies thus, namely, where the Humours are thrown off thro' any proper Passage, it is convenient to excite a greater Flux thro' them, rather than to recal them again into the Mass, where there may be Danger of corrupting the whole. But where they are as dangerously fixed and riveted as they possibly can be, as in the Case of the Inflammation of the Testicles, then Preservation of the Species, and the Conservation of Life, do both concur to oblige us to hazard a Retraction of the Humours from that Part; for which Sort of Mistake, or rather hard Choice, we are forced to take a good Deal of Pains to retrieve the Juices if injured, or to prevent their Corruption from the Retreat of the Humour.

If

If the *Penis* be painfully stretched like a *Chord*; or if there be an Inflammation, or an Ulcer, that is considerable, we must change our Method a little: If the Inflammation be the Cause of this *Chordee*, we must take Blood away, and use Fomentations of Emollients, and we must use Emulsions. What Purgatives are administered, ought to be very smooth and gentle, such as *Cassia*, *Manna*, *Cream of Tartar*, and the like. Glysters are also of Use, and the Patient must avoid all warmer Diet and Spices. If there be an Ulcer already generated, we must inject into the *Urethra*, by a Syringe, Barley-Water warmed, to deterge and wash off the acrimonious Salts; or Milk, in which the *Trochisci albi Rhasis*, with *Opium*, are dissolved warm, in order to lenify and appease the Pain, if need so require.

A painful Erection, and a sort of tearing Pain at the *Frænum* or Bridle, is called a *Chordee*; so that when the Salts trickling down the *Urethra* raise an Irritation, the Spirits flow plentifully into the Yard, and its Muscles implanted at the Root of it; as, this Bridle being shortned, hinders the natural Bent of it upwards; these contrary Tendencies raise præternatural Pains, which are extremely troublesome, and *Culpam pæna premit Comes*. In short, this Disorder

is always *Inflammatory*, be the original Cause what it pleases; so that the Tension and Pain do principally indicate Relaxation, by warm but emollient Fomentations, or smooth and oily Medicines internally.

When the Stretching and Pain are over, then we may use the following Prescription to heal the Parts.

R. *Tereb. Venet.* 3ij. *Camphor.* ʒss. *Terebinthinâ prius lotâ cum Aq. Plantagin.*
M. f, Mistura danda in Cochl. Syr. de Althæâ Fernelij.

If notwithstanding all your Care and Applications, the Flux should still continue, it is a great Sign of Malignity, and threatens a Pox; wherefore, for Precaution's Sake, the Patient ought daily to take, Night and Morning, a Dram of *Diascordium*, or *Mithridate*, according to the College *Pharmacopœia*, and drink above it half a Pound of *Decoctum Guaiaci* warm, and continue this Method for twenty Days; and to use the smaller Decoction of *Guaiacum*, call'd the *Bochet*, for ordinary Liquor, observing a drying Diet, and now and then administering a proper Purgative.

What is meant by this Word *Malignity*, may be better understood, if we descend
to

to some few Particulars, and which I am the more willing and ready to explain, because some of my Patients have enquired about it, and others have made Objections against the Term, as being either obsolete, or void of Signification: But if a greater Quantity of Poison, and a greater Degree of Keeness of its Points, may not be dignified with the Title of *Malignity*, I give up the Term: If it may, then you are to know, I mean no more by it than a great deal of keen Poison lodged in our Vessels, and which is to be resisted with Discharges through the Pores and Intestines, and with a strict Perseverance in proper Methods; since stronger Remedies are indicated, and a full Pursuit must be enjoin'd.

If Ulcers infest your Patient any where; first Deterfives are convenient, and then Cicatrizers: In every Venereal *Bubo*, we must attempt Suppuration upon any Terms; and the Tumour being suppurated, must be opened, even tho' it should be but half ripe; or a *Caustick* apply'd, opens a *Bubo* effectually, for it corrodes one Part, namely, that which is under it, and, the other distant Particles around, it puts in Motion; and calls them thither; so that in twelve Hours, or less, Suppuration will advance more than in a Week before: When it is opened,

opened, we must cleanse and consolidate; Hence, for an Absterfive, use the following Liniment.

℞ *Succin. Alb. Myrrb. Rubr. ana* ʒss.
Croc. orient. gr. vj. Album. ovi N° j.
Sacch. CrySTALL. ʒj. Aq. Euphrag. ʒijss.
M. f. Linimentum.

When you have so cleansed it, you must dress it up with *Unguent. Basilicon*, along with *Red Precipitate*, to carry off all Sloughs and hasten Digestion. When by Digestion the Parts are subsided to a natural Size, the Lips and Ulcer look finely Red, mix'd here and there with white Specks; and if it be fill'd up, then it is high time to cicatrize with the following, or such like.

℞ *Coral. Rub. præp. Thuris, ana* ʒss. *Sief. albi Rhasis, Corn. Cerv. præp. ana* ʒj.
Plumb. ust. gr. xv. Mell. Rosat. q. s. M. f. Linimentum.

℞ *Plumb. ust. Sief. alb. Rhas. Sarcocoll. sacch. Saturn. ana* ʒss. *Aq. Rosar. ʒij. M. f. Mistura.*

I know it has been affirmed, that *Buboes* must by no means, or upon no counter-Indication,

dication, he stopped in their Career; but I beg Leave to dissent from these Sentiments in some Instances: For Example, a Person labours under a *Bubo*, as one Symptom of the Disease, whilst a great many as dangerous Accidents, as can befall the Diseased, concurr at the same Time and accompany it. In this Case, the Suppuration of the *Bubo* would give a good Deal of Trouble to the Patient, but would not promise a Relief suitable or proportionable to it; for still he would have new Accidents to grapple with, and would be far from being one whit relieved; Wherefore in such Circumstances, the only Remedy would be a general one, which would strike at all the Accidents attending, and root out all the Symptoms at once. Such Remedies there are, and such should be apply'd, without considering the *Bubo*, whether it might be suppurated or not.

Caruncles and *Fungus's* springing up in the Urinary Passage, arise from the injured Glands in the following manner, according to the Sentiments of *Malpighi* on *Fungus's* elsewhere; namely, the Ulcers bred by the Acrimony of the *Virus*, are richly supplied with Matter, some of which is viscous also: This viscous Part turns fibrous; so that the Parts growing beyond measure,

measure, fill up the Cavity of the *Urethra*; and growing sound by a false Union, leaving the Acrimony blunted by the Viscosity, this Tumor is generated, call'd a *Caruncle*, as if we should say a little Fleshy Tumour. But upon a strict Enquiry, I find that *Caruncles* are really *Cicatrix's* left upon curing *Ulcers* of the *Urethra*; for having lately had an Opportunity of seeing a Person dissected, who was long infested with *Caruncles*, the *Urethra*, which ought to be smooth and equal, was much *wrinkled* and *shriveled* up in one Place particularly, which hinder'd the ready flowing of the Urine, and divided it into a double Stream, as any the least Inequality will do. So we observe in a Channel or Tube, which if ever so little unequal, the Liquor flowing through it will come out, divided into a double Stream; and as in outward unseemly *Cicatrix's* we corrode them down to an Equality, or even below it, in order to make them smooth; so it is practised in *Caruncles*, that they are to be gently eroded, and then healed with strong Desiccants, which render the Channel smooth. If we don't compass our Ends, the Consequence is a continual Danger of a Sharpness of Water upon the least Irregularity in Liquors; for upon such Emergencies,
the

the Blood is loaded with eager Particles from thin *Champaign*, or other small *French* Wines, glutted into our Stomachs, and communicated to our Juices. Let no one call this Assertion into Question, since it is evident that Gouty Persons experience, upon such Debauches, these small Wines give them Fits infallibly: Their Forbearance of such Liquors on that Head gives us Assurance, we are not out in our Conjectures; and in like manner it happens to Men who have been ill cured, or who have been so unskilfully handled as to have a *Caruncle* left in the *Urethra*: They upon these Intemperances frequently do experience Pains, and very sharp ones too, upon making Water, so as to impose on the most sagacious Physicians, and even to make them believe there is a Stone, or some such Disaster, in the Bladder; for which Opiumates themselves in Glysters have been found useful.

This Sentiment I find lately confirm'd by the Learned Dr. *Friend*, in his History of Physick, Vol. II. P. 390.

The Part thus bred is too tough to yield to Discutients or Astringents; we even are obliged to have Recourse to Instruments at last; however, we first attempt gentle Catharticks to break through its tough Coats, and

and thrust them into the Passage. Wherefore the following Plaisters will be of Use, fix'd upon the Wax-Candle's End.

℞ *Ung. Fusc. Felicis Wurtz.* ʒij. *Emp. Diapomph.* ʒiiij. *M. f. Emplastrum.*

℞ *Litbar. Aur. Flor. Sulph. ana* ʒiiij. *Tutia præp.* ʒij. *Minii* ʒss. *Ung. Ægyptiac.* ʒj. *Mell. Rosat.* q. s. *M. f. Unguentum illinendum Candela Cereæ, eamque in Urethram immitte, bis terve quovis Die renovando, usque dum mundificatio absoluta sit.*

Consolidation is not better perform'd than by an *Amalgam* of *Mercury*, according to *Dr. Barbett's* Opinion; wherefore,

℞ *Plumbi* ʒij. eo liquefacto, adde *Argenti vivi* ʒij. Effunde super Chartam; amalgama hoc exsiccatum & pulverisatum cum emplastro de Plumbo vel Diapompholigos misceri potest, eoque inuncta Candela Urethrae modo dicto inferatur.

I am well aware, that *Blegny* believes *Carcuncles* may at first be discuss'd or exiccated; few experience this Opinion true: But
he

he gives one good Caution concerning the Medicine to be thrust into the *Urethra*; namely, he says Ointments are very improper to be thrust in, because they are apt to melt with the Heat of the Part, and bedaub all the *Urethra*; so that instead of corroding the *Caruncle* alone, we experience the Misfortune of making the *Urethra* one continued Ulcer; and thus increase the Patient's Misfortune, and bring on intolerable Scaldings, and, perhaps, worse Consequences; wherefore I like his Method, and shall transcribe it.

With respect to their Consistence, says he, I cannot be persuaded that Ointments, by reason of their Liquidity, can be convey'd to the Carnosities by a Wax-Candle, without being retain'd in other Parts of the *Urethra*; and Plaisters are too hard and solid to be spread upon the *Caruncle*, and to stick upon it when they have once come at it: And lastly, the Powders and Injections may gnaw and corrode the sound Parts of the *Urethra*, as well as the Excrecence: Besides that their Parts are not so much united as to be convey'd either by the Wax-Candle or Syringe, exactly upon the Place affected, and far less to be kept upon it. For these Reasons, I have been obliged to contrive the following Composition; namely,

namely, one Dram of *Calcined Alum*, of *Præcipitatum Rubrum*, *Orpiment*, and *Verdigrase*, of each half a Dram, finely powdered, and mixed in one Ounce of *Red Deficcative*, and so boiled together, that it may not have the usual Liquidity of Ointments, nor the Consistence of Plaisters.

A *Scalding of Urine*, attended with violent Pain, is a common Symptom in Claps; and as it depends on acrimonious Particles in the Urine, gliding over Parts ulcerated, we must endeavour to blunt and even stupify the Particles and Parts. Hence *Oleous Draughts* and *Opiates* are commended; wherefore, we commonly give Emulsions, and in them *Sal Prunellæ*; but these are often too weak and slow, and then we give ℥ss. *Syr. Papav. in Emuls. Sem. 4. Frigid. major. vel minor.* or ʒij. *Syr. de Mecon.* in a Draught of Emulsions, often in a Day; and what is most surprizing, *Spirit of Salt* itself is a Specifick in this Scalding, given to ten, fifteen, or twenty Drops in Barley-Water; for if it be given in any Emulsion, it precipitates the oily Parts. I say this is an odd *Phænomenon*: for whereas I have hitherto settled the *Venereal Virus* to be an *Acid*, it may justly be objected to me, if the Poison is Acid, how comes it to pass that an Acid will relieve Symptoms produced by an Acid?

Acid? To this I answer, that Experience teaches us, that some Acids are contrary to others; and that therefore the same Experience informs us of the Particulars. Dr. *Grew* having observed this Appearance, had Refuge to a Subalcalizate Salt, lurking in the one unobserved but by Experience; and it is certain, from the Solution of Copper or Silver in Spirit of *Nitre*, or *Aqua-fortis*, and its Precipitation by Spirit of Salt, that these Spirits have some Dissimilitude of Principles accountable for by Experience only; for though all three taste Acid, yet we see the Spirit of Salt, or the other two, have some Alcaline Particles: And *Sigogne* seems to hint, that the *Venereal Virus* is of a Vitrioline Nature; now all know, that Salines do precipitate, and therefore correct Vitriolicks; and probably the Secret he boasts so much of, may be the *Sal Enixum* of *Brine*, which is purgative.

In a *Tumour* of the *Testicles*, where the Humours are pent up and stagnate, the Intention is to be directed to disperse them; but by this Method it is sometimes to be feared we may do worse, than by letting them remain there: For as the original Design was Evacuation thro' the *Urethra*, and such as would have run off that Way, are deposited here, Suppuration seems to be re-

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quired,

quired, that their Suppression in that Part may be recompensed by their Discharge in this. However, Physicians look upon the *Conservation of the Species* to be above *Par*, with regard to the Taint of the Blood, and do therefore rather chuse to hazard it in the Mass, than to have any Harm befall the *Manhood*. Hence it is, that, besides Discutients and Emollients made use of to put the Humours in Motion, and remove them out of the Ducts composing the Testicles, Emeticks are frequently administred; and Ointments, Plaisters, and Fomentations, are applied externally, for the Sake of revulsing and dispersing the impacted Humours, that no Damage might ensue to the *Man*. This Care is necessary, not only to prevent *Loss of Virility*, which might ensue; but also *Abscesses* and *Sinuous Ulcers*, commonly attending Suppurations there, and, by Consequence, the *Destruction of the Individual*. Hence Cataplasms, made up of *Althæa* Roots, *Lillies*, *Line Seed*, *Fænugreek*, *Rose-Buds*, and such like, boiled in Milk, taking Care, lest, by the imprudent Use of such Applications, the Patient be thrown into a confirmed Pox; which he certainly will, if there be no timely Provision made against this Enemy you have remanded into the Vessels. This cannot be more effectually
done,

done, than by Catharticks joined to Mercurials ; and, if Necessity requires it, whilst the Testicles are greatly pain'd and inflam'd, Bleeding ought to be put in Practice, which may sometimes be requir'd more than once. This Discharge hinders too plentiful an Influx of Humours into the Testicles, and by Consequence a Suppuration ; which, as I have remarked to you, is as carefully to be shunned here, as it ought in all internal Inflammations ; for as no Guess can be given how far the Obstructions may reach, and there is so strict a Connexion between the Kidneys and the Testicles, 'tis odds if the Inflammation is imprudently manag'd, but the other may ensue. Tis to be remark'd, that a lying Posture is the best in Time of the Cure.

A *Phimosis* is a common Accident attending *Claps*, where the *Glans* is covered by reason of the Swelling ; and this Swelling is caused by the Grossness of the Juices sticking in the Capillaries, which are determined into this Road so plentifully by the imprudent Administration of Physick, or some other such Violence. There is no Difference in the Cure of a *Phimosis*, whether from a Venereal Case, or from the catching of Cold, save that Venereal Tumours arise from the Mass, and the Acci-

dental from the Air ; but both occasion a Viscidity in the Juices ; and therefore, as to the Part affected, 'tis the same Thing. Tumours are to be discuss'd, suppurated, or cut ; we rather chuse to discuss a *Phimosis* by Discutients and Emollients ; such are Fomentations, or Cataplasms made up of *Chamomile Flowers*, *Melilot*, *Elder*, *Linseeds*, *Mallows*, and such like ; to which Spirit of *Wine* ought to be added. If these should fail of their Effect, we come to the *Operation* ; for which I refer you to Books of *Surgery*.

The *Paraphimosis* being the same Sort of Tumour, but in which the *Glans* is uncovered, so as not to be able to get the Prepuce over, the same Measures are to be taken ; and these failing, Recourse must be had to the Operation also.

Thus, kind Readers, have I dispatched a *Virulent Gonorrhœa*, and its common Attendants. Such Symptoms as advance higher, and shew a considerable Taint in the Blood, retain to the next Part, and shall be spoken to as largely as the Brevity intended will permit me. For tho' what follows is a direct Sequel of this, yet the common Measures allotted for the Cure of *Gonorrhœa's* and their Symptoms, as they do not accord with the Cure of the *Lues*, or confirmed Pox,

Pox, or at least not being sufficient to destroy so great a Load of impure Leaven in the Mass, which is in this Case sorely infected ; it is very proper to treat them apart ; since a *Spark* and *Flames* don't require the same Care and Diligence to be extinguish'd : For tho' they be of the same individual Nature, yet the Degrees differ. So fares it with Persons under a *Clap*, and a *Confirmed Pox* : The first is seated within Sight ; but the latter does not only betray itself externally, but also implies Dangers from Sources unseen.





PART III.

Of the Lues, or Confirmed Pox.



IF we have Regard only to the Name of this Disease, and its common Symptoms, there is not a Disease more known than the *Pox*; but if we give a Look to its Nature, we may say none is less known. Many indeed have wrote very useful Things concerning its Nature, Signs, and Properties; but, in my Opinion, not all Things, by which a safe and secure Practice in all Events may be relied on; whose Sentiments, altho' I cannot approve of, yet, to avoid Prolixity, I shall forbear refuting.

It will be sufficient to touch slightly upon two Opinions, which have been heretofore contrived to solve *Phænomena*, they fancied, could not be well otherwise solved. Some there were, who held that the *Pox* was introduced by a certain Heap of invisible Worms, which, however, they affirm'd they could

could discover in the Parts affected, with Microscopes : Which Thing, whether there be any Truth in it, let the Authors of this whimsical Opinion prove, who call in their Eyes as Witnesses ; but I fear lest such Instruments as they use, don't so represent the Matter itself, as it is in Nature, only as the Strength of Fancy dictates to them. - - - Be this as it may, for I don't think it worth while to enquire strictly into the Truth of this Assertion, no useful Conclusion arising from it for promoting Practice, which is my chief End, unless they perhaps would conclude from thence, that *Mercury* is the principal Antidote against this Disease, because it is a known and experienced Remedy against Worms ; which, believe who will, I can't come into their Measures ; neither does the Reason they bring, altho' it be specious, and Fact as to the Remedy, persuade or convince me : For altho' we should admit *Mercury* to have a very great Force against Worms in Children ; yet it may have none against these supposed ones, since they may be of a different Nature to those in them ; as *Andry* has very learnedly of late discovered.

The other was an Opinion which may yet prevail with Persons who have a Mind to destroy the Notion of Salts in our Bodies :

If our Juices can neither be reputed bitter, sour, salt, nor acrimonious, the Cause of this Disease must be esteemed some occult Quality; that is, we plainly must acknowledge we know not what is its Nature.

Wherefore, before I explain my Sentiments on the Cause of this most grievous Disease, I must warn my Readers of one Point; namely, that they would not think much to peruse cursorily this small and short Treatise, before they offer to pass Judgement; for if a Part should fail to gain their Assent, the whole, unless they read it with a Prepossession, hardly will; or, however, unless such Pretenders should peruse it, as fancy their Judgement ought to pass for Sterling. But that I may not vainly entertain you, I say, that a *Lues* is an *Acid Effluvium* drawn into the Body by the Pores of the Parts destined for Generation.

It is very strange how Men will stand out against full Evidence; there are Numbers of Instances to prove Salts in our Juices, and yet many there are who cry down any Damage ensuing from thence; or, however, without any regard to these ravaging Bodies, they trust to a Receipt, to an *Arcanum*, to eradicate the Disorder, and call all Reasoning in the Cure slippery. Where is the Difference between the Quack and Physician,

cian, if the Case stands thus? The one and the other trust to Receipts alike, they both reason alike, and I can't see but their Titles to Practice and Success are equal, only the Physician may know better; but if he contemns that Knowledge, is he not exactly upon a Level with the Quack? *What proves it an Effluvium, or Steam, is its passing thro' the Pores of a Machine now too much in use.* And what need we wonder at this, when Liquors themselves, gross as they are, will pass thro' the Pores of our Skin and of a Bladder, if I am well informed. Do we not see how the Steams of the Sympathetick Ink pass thro' a Book of a large Size? And surely these are full as subtile and as destructive; Steams are only those Bodies we see, reduced into very minute, and into their component Parts: The Air, as a Press, forces them up by its Weight, and they yield by their less Gravity, so that in mounting they pierce our Sensory of Smelling, and twinge us; and this is true in the Acid Spirits, as well as the Volatile.

Which Sentiment, before I attempt to establish, lest Disputes may arise about Words, you are to observe two Things; by an *Effluvium*, as is said, I understand a certain thin Matter, or certain slender aerial Corpuscles thrown out and attracted in the
Time

Time of Copulation : By an *Acid*, I mean hard, friable, conical, and septical Salts, whose Corpuscles being dissolved, associate themselves with the minutest Particles of any Liquors, and arrest their Motion, and at length corrode the solid Parts ; and, in short, the *Lues* is nothing but this *Acid Effluviu*m communicated to the Parts, which creeps insensibly into the Blood. For the most part, an impure Embrace is the immediate Occasion of this venomous *Aura*, by which the Parts are defiled, in which it lurks for three or four Days, and sometimes for as many Months, without giving any Signs of Infection, till at length it changes and perverts the Spermatick Parts by its acute and pungent Particles : What Body, save an *Acid Effluviu*m, could lie so long conceal'd in the Parts, without producing tremendous Effects ? For were it of a very volatile Nature, the Warmth of the Body dissolving it, there would immediately ensue Symptoms very terrible. Whereas it appears to be an unactive Venom in the Beginning, but dreadful in its Consequences. If there be any Art in Poisons, those from animal Juices perverted seem to be the Ingredients most adapted for them ; a plain Instance of which appears in this *Lues*, where it shall lurk for a Year without

out producing its Effects : Another we have in the *Hydrophobia*, where ordinarily the Symptoms do not appear till six Weeks after the Bite, and many times not till a Year after ; altho' in the Bites of Vipers, and some others, the Poison is quick, and sudden Relief is required, or the Patients sink under the Anguish immediately. In short, from whence, if not from this *Acid Vapour*, deeply communicated to the Body, do proceed those *Schirrous Tophi* in the Joints, Nodes, and hard Tumours all over the Body ? I say, from what other Cause arise a Numbness of the Parts, a Laziness and Weariness of the Body, a Sadness and Melancholy, if not from this Humour ? For it congeals all our Fluids, and renders them sharp and pungent.

As a farther Testimony of this Humour, let us consider the Sleepiness in the Day-time of such as are infected, and Restlessness at Night ; for as the Patient by Day is subject to rest from Weariness, arising from the thicken'd Juices ; so by Night the Warmth of the Bed puts in Motion these fixed Humours ; and they being sharp and aculeated, are hurried forward every where, and prick and gall the Membranes unmercifully, and introduce *Pains*, which we call *Nocturnal*, disturbing our natural Slumbers.

If

If what is affirmed by some grave Authors be true, to wit, that many have been infected by excessive Venery alone, by dissipating the native Heat, and occasioning a chilled Blood, from whence Symptoms of the Venereal Kind have commenced ; then it will be a Confirmation, that however the Blood is rendered fixed and acid, it would become venereally affected. But I much suspect such Histories of Credulity ; wherefore shall only observe, that Persons thus affected, seldom become feverish, which shews the Nature of the Humour offending.

Moreover, we perceive, that the Remedies point out to us the Cause ; for Venereal Persons are cured by warming and volatile Medicines, *Guaiacum* being the chief Antidote known in the *West Indies*, from whence we first receiv'd this Poison. Or, however, the Poison is to be obtunded and resisted, which are truly the Properties of the *Guaiacum* : For *Guaiacum*, if distill'd, affords an acid Spirit and an Oil ; and if redistilled, gives also a volatile Salt, that is, it gives out an oily volatile Salt, both virtually and actually, by which it cures this virulent Disease. However, *Guaiacum* is hardly a sufficient Remedy in our Climate, where the Pores are not near so open as in the *West-Indies* ; and therefore Dr. Lister
pays

pays too great a Compliment to it, or rather mistakes its Virtues, when he makes it a Remedy against the ill Consequences of Mercury and the Pox too : Not but that it is an excellent Remedy ; but it will not answer here, as every common Practitioner can affirm ; because our Pores being closer, and the Humours being more pent up than in a warmer Climate, these Humours don't so readily make their Escape thro' them, as thro' other Passages ; the Stomach, the Intestines, and salival Glands, being found by Experience to pass them more effectually here, than the Miliary Glands do : But in general, warm and obtunding Medicines have a good Effect in Poxes, if they are not forbid by some dangerous Circumstances ; and if they are, we wander much from the genuine and eradicating Cure, and only insist upon the Palliative.

And since I have mentioned this Place from whence we first received this Disease, the Reader, I hope, will pardon a small Digression upon the Manner of its Rise. Some Authors, I know, believe it was in Being in *David's* Time, who complain'd of having a *Pain in his Bones* ; and do farther say, that the Blotches of *Egypt*, the Scabs and incurable Itch were plain Signs of this Disease. Others again do believe, *Suetonius*

nus meant this Disease in describing *Caius Augustus's* Disorder ; as does *Tacitus* when he speaks of the Distemper of *Tiberius* ; and that *Hippocrates*, in mentioning Rottenness of the Bones of the Nose and Palate, means this Disease. But it must be granted, that all these are ambiguous Assertions ; and if this Disorder could have been propagated in the ordinary way, it must have been in very early Days known in this our Isle ; since the *Romans* could not want Subjects enough in a conquered Country to propagate their Female Conquests also : Whereas it is certain, it was never spoken of by the Physicians, whose Province it was to register it, till after the Conquest of the *West Indies* by the *Spaniards*. In that large Continent therefore, and no where else, must we seek for its first Origin ; and as little Satisfaction can be expected from a brutish People, so I am afraid the most accurate Account must be taken from Historians, who, doubtless, have received lame Accounts from these conquered Pagans. *Oviedo* has described, among other Animals, quadruped Serpents, called *Inguana's*, which the *Indians* fed greedily upon ; and the *Spaniards* finding them luscious Victuals, also eat plentifully of them. He says, their Flesh was more pleasant than that of Rabbits ; and adds, that

that they hurt none, save those that were poxed : Which Disease, although they had been long cured of it, this Diet did them immediate Damage, and even renewed, and again excited this Distemper, altho' they had been many Years cured of it ; which, says he, our Men experienced by innumerable Examples : Thus far this Historian. Now, as a certain Diet may produce Diseases, so may it happen in this Case : And as Dr. *Lister* on this Head observes, those Serpents used to be beset with *Condylomata*, as Men and Women are with the *Pox* ; so he thinks it natural to believe, this Serpent first produced it, by being the common Food of the *Indians*. He confirms all this by the *Hydrophobia* ; where it is observ'd, that the Bite of a mad Dog produces a peculiar Sort of Madness : so he does not see why a peculiar Disease might not spring also from a peculiar Diet.

However, as nothing can be affirmed on this Head, I leave these Disputes to the Curious, who have leisure Time to search into such Trifles : My Task at present is foreign to this Enquiry, having confined myself to the Practice.

It remains for me to explain the Manner by which the Pox seizes us, and creeps upon us ; which I shall endeavour to do in as
concise

concise and intelligible a Manner, as the designed Brevity of this Tract will allow.

This Vapour either the Man receives from the Woman, or the Woman receives it from the Man; this being concreted either in the *Penis* or *Pudendum*, lurks there quietly, till by the Heat of Friction it is attenuated and inserted into the Body; and sooner or later betrays itself by a *Gonorrhæa*, *Pustules*, *Tubercles*, *Shankers*, and most contumacious *Ulcers*: But the grosser Parts of this *Virus* breed Tubercles; the sharper and more minute produce Ulcers, as also Heats of Urine or Stranguries, by pricking and fretting the tender Membranes, and so perverting their Structure, and creating at last Ulcers there. From hence this *Effluvium*, unless it be timely thrust forth, insinuating itself deeper, gets into the Vessels, and with its pungent and acrimonious Particles, retards the Motion of the Blood: Anon, being impacted in the Inguinal Glands, accompany'd with more or less Pain, according to the Nature of its Particles, produces a *Bubo* more or less inflammatory; and this Humour flying from the Glands of the *Inguen*, by an ill Omen deserts those Parts, and getting into the Mass of Blood, acts a tragical Scene there, defiling and corrupting all the Parts of the Body; and, as I observed above, con-
gealing

gealing the Blood, and rendring its Motion slower than usual, it has leisure to fix upon various Parts, and there imprint its Foot-steps deeply ; and, in particular, it affects the Bones of the Palate, and perverts their Texture, makes them carious; and causes their Noses to fall in. Hence, its Particles driven deeply in, there arise Ulcers thereabouts, and *Caries* in the spongy Bones ; from whence the horrible Deformity, I spoke of, happens. The same Humour creates, in the Bones, Membranes, and Tendons, Nodes and *Exostoses*, every where, which torture the Patient with insufferable Pains. And what else is it that introduces these nocturnal Pains, which are so cruel, as to give neither Rest nor Respite ; and which, if continual, are certain Signs of *Caries* in the Bones.

In this manner it is, this acrimonious *Vir-*
rus first spoils the Fabrick, then corrodes it,
 and at last utterly ruins it. And I shall add,
 that Nurses and Children may infect each
 other, as sad Experience hath taught some,
 who by the Contact have suffered egregi-
 ously. This happened to a poor Nurse
 some time ago, from a Child whose Mo-
 ther had been a Sufferer under this Mala-
 dy. The Nipples were first affected with
Ulcerations, and soon after the whole Body

H

was

was tainted with Blotches; and, in short, a confirmed Pox ensued, of which she was cured by a strong Salivation.

Although I have handled the chief Symptoms of this Disease already; yet, because it is of great Moment, and concerns very many rightly to distinguish the first Onsets of this dreadful Enemy; lest, as it often happens, it so much more surely demolishes us, as it lurks unknown within us: Wherefore I shall paint it in its native Colours, by shewing its destructive Signs, which will give every one a clear Light into their Condition. But I shall here only take notice of a recent *Lues*, that People may betake themselves to a prudent Physician in due time; for as to an old confirmed Pox, every common Person may know it; but, GOD knows, it is *often* too late to apply to a Physician, when it comes to betray itself in so manifest and open a Manner.

Whoever then has had to do with an impure Prostitute, if this Humour has seized upon the internal Parts of the Body, it will be known presently by a sudden Lassitude and Weariness all over the Person, which continues some Days after Copulation; moreover, a wandring and jerking Pain runs through the Interstices of the Joints, and which is often perceived in the very Bones;

Bones ; a Heaviness of the Head, a sudden Sadness without any evident Cause, as also a Drowsiness more than common, tho' at the same time an uninterrupted Rest, do all shew a Seizure ; which Symptoms agree pretty exactly to Truth, and which we can derive from no other Cause, presupposing an impure Commerce, more fitly than from this. But altho' no virulent *Gonorrhæa* or *Clap* should ensue, so far is the Patient from being secure, that more Danger is to be feared, as I have all along hinted ; for now the acrimonious Steam has so far congealed the Juices, that they can't throw off the *Vir-
rus*, and has therefore penetrated into the most private Recesses of the Body ; that unless it be maturely thrown out, it will break forth, so as to make them most horrible Spectacles, not without Blotches and rotten Bones all over them, an entire Destruction of some of the Parts, and, at length, Loss of Life in a most miserable Manner.

These Admonitions therefore concern very many, who believe themselves secure from Infection for never having had a *Clap*, altho' they feel the fore-mentioned Symptoms, which they too confidently ascribe to other Causes ; namely, to a simple Defluxion of a certain Humour into the Parts affected with Pain, or some other feigned Cause,

Cause, and so hinder'd by a clownish Shame or Avarice, calling in no Physician to their Assistance, the Evil is suffer'd to take deeper Root, and to grow up to their Destruction, which is not to be eradicated without great Expences to themselves, and Endeavours of the Physician.

However, you may distinguish between a Pain arising from a Defluxion, and from a Venereal Cause, by the following Tokens: Because this torments the Parts between the Joints. Secondly, Because this at once seizes on the Head and Breast, but that only one of them at once. Thirdly, Because this rages most in the Night-time, and rests as it were a-Days; but that is more violent a-Days, and more remiss a-Nights, and seldom or never infests them all Night.

But if a *Gonorrhœa* or *Clap*, as mostly it does, ensue these and the former Symptoms, we must observe, that the Cure of this *Gonorrhœa* will not be sufficient: For as such Signs do plainly convince us that the Blood is tainted, and that this Humour is also lodged within us, any Attempt to cure the *Gonorrhœa* alone will certainly fall short: and if we leave the Matter undischarg'd, we have cured the *Clap* to a fine purpose, since we have deceived the Patient into a dangerous Security. Wherefore, my Readers

ders will readily conceive the Impostures put upon them by Pretenders in every Corner : These Cheats are gilded with *Safety, Ease, Promptness of Cure* with two or three Doses, and the like, whilst their Pockets are emptied, and their Bodies over-charged with Virulency ; which, at last, with Repentance, as well as Charge, they are glad to have expelled. Were it not a Charity I have for deluded People, it is my Interest to be silent on this Head, because I have several daily applying to me, who suffer under these horrid Delusions.

I hope, however, that a just Treatment of such Pretenders will at last begin to have a good Effect upon the Minds of deluded Patients ; and what makes me believe it, is the Monthly Change, like the Moon, of their new Cheats, which we see or hear of daily broach'd, as if the World were found to grow sick of their silly and ignorant Productions. A glaring Instance of this Loathing of their Collusions, is ; that we see them obliged to draw the Eyes of the People, by having given Accounts of terrible *Eclipses* of the Moon ; as if a Cloud, spreading itself over the Sun, ought to strike Terrour into the World, or writing on Noses ; Subjects fit to entertain Children, is to be made the Terrour of Mankind ; but then a Catalogue

of Cures, or Medicines to be had, &c. is the Bill of Fare aimed at. There would be no Account given of *Eclipses*, either of the Sun or Moon, if there were no Medicines to be sold, or a Catalogue where they are to be had. All this, I say, proves at how low an Ebb their *Arcana* begin to be : And upon Enquiry at the Places where they are to be sold, I find my Surmises to be true ; the Venders beginning to complain of a great Decay of Trade. As I have lent my helping Hand to pull down these Frauds, I hope I may find others of Skill to encourage the Work.

Indeed, if *Claps* were always *Local*, as these vile Creatures will suppose, slight Cures would serve the turn ; but, God knows, this Supposition is grossly false for the most part : And who is he, who is not secure, that would trust to so dangerous a Chance ? If it be not *Local*, these astringing Injections dam up the Humour ; and if it does not luckily shew it self in a *Bubo*, or some such Impostume, you are infallibly poxed. And what Physician is he who will assure you 'tis *Local* ? None in his right Senses surely ; the Faculty are wiser and honestest : Therefore nothing but Folly, Assurance, and Avarice, are the true Foundation of these Publications ; as, *volenti non fit injuria,*

ria, seek your Remedy at Law, who bid you trust such Cheats? Your Sufferings are the Effects of your own Credulity. But we may be tolerably satisfied in our Conjectures by the following Symptoms; namely, in a *Local Disorder* the Part affected is the main Complaint, for they perform all other Functions of Life with Ease; they sleep, they eat, they are without Pain, they are well colour'd, they are plump, chearful, active, and sprightly: But, on the contrary, if the *Disease be malignant*, the Humours are corrupted; they grow heavy in their Limbs, grow drowsy and unactive, their Stomachs fall gradually off, their Nights become uneasy; upon Motion or Exercise, they breathe short, Pains infest their Joints and Membranes, their Colour fades, they grow thirsty in Proportion as their Blood grows corrupted and sanious; and, in short, they neither digest their Vi-
 ctuals, nor does their Blood circulate, nor have they the Life and Spirits as usual.

Some Physicians of Note suspect either somewhat of the Scurvey in all Diseases Northwards, or of the Pox; which I am not at leisure to discourse of here; since it is enough to explain in a few Words, how great an Affinity there is between these two Distempers, lest the Ignorance of the Dif-

ference should lead any one into an Errour : Altho' there may be no grand Advantage arising from this Distinction, save that the Degree may differ ; for I am not the only Man who believes the Cure of a Scurvy and a Pox differs but little. And, first, as to what concerns the Cause of a Scurvy, I esteem a sour phlegmatick Humour, which is gross and unactive at first, to be its Origin : And there is yet a greater Relation between the Scurvy and the Pox, if we consider that each produces Exulcerations, Atrophy's, Diarrhoea's, Wandring Gouts, Heaviness of the Head, a Stupor and Contraction of the Limbs, and such like ; as also *Tophi*, Schirrhus's, and the like ; whether both Diseases may sometimes be conjoin'd, or whether the one may be converted into the other, as most believe : For we know it very usual for Persons, not thoroughly cured of the Pox, to become Scorbutical for the Remainder of their Days, and who are never set right, but when Regard is had to the original Cause : That is, the great Degree of Acrimony, which would have rotted the Bones, being evacuated and corrected only in Part, it never rears its Head so high as to disable them ; but however still somewhat of the old Leaven lurks, and occasions Pains, Stiffnesses, Spots, and, in

in short a Scurvy ; which is best cured by Antivenerials.

Upon another Account the Scurvy resembles a Pox, because it raises Pains raging chiefly in the Night-time ; as also, Ulcers, which are malignant and dry, and Tubercles, OEdematous Tumours, and sometimes Rottness of Bones ; so that it can hardly be distinguished from a Pox ; but that it neither took its Rise from immediate nor impure Embraces. However, you will easily discover the one from the other in the following manner : In Scorbuticks the Gums are eaten and wasted, and Blood starts from them ; the Teeth grow loose and black, their Knees tremble with Weakness, their Breaths smell, their Legs are beset with black and blue Spots ; which Persons pox'd are seldom troubled with, unless they be also Scorbutical.

Having treated of the Pox as largely as the Compass I aim at will allow me, 'tis high time to give our Judgement on the Danger of a confirmed one, as well as the less advanced.

While the Distemper is barely *Local*, which however, as is said, is not easy to distinguish, it yields easily to Externals : For as Bites of venomous Creatures, whether Serpents, Scorpions, or Dogs, if taken
Care

Cure of at first, are cured by external Remedies; namely, Scarifications, Fomentations, Ligatures, and the like; so the first Degrees of Poxes are easily and safely remediable.

But when the Distemper is advanced to the Degree we now treat of, we entertain very different Thoughts; 'tis a frightful Malady, and requires the Physician's Care, and the Patient's Application in good earnest. *Hoarsnesses*, which are lasting, are very suspicious, because they arise from Secretions of acrimonious Humidities into the Lungs, which seldom fail of introducing fatal Consumptions. *Leanness* is a Sign of great Acrimony in the Humours, shaving off the Nutritious Juices, and conveying them by Urine too plentifully; so that the Expence becomes greater than the Repairs. *Ulcers* denote Acrimony; *Thrushes* betray Caries of the Bones; *Fistula's* are hard to be cured in common Cases, but more difficult in *Pocky* ones. *Intollerable and continual Head-Achs* denote a Rottenness of the Bones; *internal Ulcers* are incurable; *Nodes* and *Exostoses* are curable by *Salivation* only; *Night Pains* are hard to be alleviated, but are cured by *Salivation* most effectually: Rotten Bones are only cured by extirpating them, whether by *Canteries* potential or actual,

actual, or Instruments. One Thing is worth Remark, concerning *Carious Bones*; namely, that *Salivations* will not cure them; they prevent others, or the Remainder of any Bone falling into the same Condition; which they effect in the following manner: The Discharge of the Pocky, Virulent, Acrimonious, Corroding Humour, makes the Blood, resting in the Veins, more Balsamick; so that it can't gnaw and pervert the Bones into Corruption; and therefore the Corruption or Rotteness of the Remainder is prevented; but what the Humour has already spoil'd, must be taken away.

Having with Brevity and Perspicuity discoursed on the whole Compass of Prejudices receiv'd by Venery, it now remains that I enter upon the Cure of the Grand Malady, the *Pox*, to which *Claps* and *Buboes* are introductory: And as by a *Confirm'd Pox* is understood a Collection of Symptoms arising or recoiling from the Taint of the Blood, however receiv'd; it may from hence follow, that even a *Clap* itself is sometimes a Symptom of this Distemper, as surely as the *Pox* is the Consequence of it.

An Instance of this kind I lately met with in Practice: A Gentlewoman was injur'd

jur'd by her Husband, and deliver'd up to the Pretenders to be cured of a *Clap*, which they did after their Manner: She complain'd of Disorders about her for four or five Years; which deceiv'd some noted Practitioners into a Belief, that she labour'd under Hystericks; but at the Expiration of that Time, a fresh *Clap* broke out with all its virulent Symptoms, and which would not yield to any Remedy, but the last, I mean a *Salivation*, which as it advanced, the Symptoms gradually disappear'd, and the Gentlewoman now enjoys a perfect State of Health. We easily guess'd this *Clap* from the *Pox*, by reason of the Pains, Faintings, and ill State of Health she labour'd under.

Be this how it may, our Method of Cure must be fitted to the Degree of Infection; and as that runs very high, it is necessary to have Recourse to *Salivations*, as the greatest Remedy we have to contrast with *Poxes*: And I think I may justly affirm, that some later Physicians, who exclaim against this Method as useless, dangerous, and prejudicial, have never had much Experience to back their Assertions: But as I lately wrote a Pamphlet in its Vindication, which I now annex to these Sheets, I shall wave its farther Defence here, and refer my Reader

Readers to that Piece, for their Satisfaction, if any Doubts remain upon them.

I say then, that *Poxes* are cured by *evacuating* the depraved Juices, *correcting* the Reliques, and by *easing* the Symptoms. I would not be understood to advise the highest Discharge for the lowest Degree of a *Pox*, unless for politick Views, which in themselves are honestly intended : For Example, a Patient of a Salacious Constitution applies for a Cure of a Low Degree of the *Pox*, accompanied with a *Clap* ; he sins on, and even with impure Creatures, and yet expects his Physician or Surgeon shall cure him at an easy Expence, and will even reproach his Friend, if he does not cure him cheap and quickly. As unreasonable a Supposition as this seems to be, it is a severe Truth, and often met with in Practice : What then has the Physician to do, but to throw such a Patient into a gentle *Salivation* : This cures him at once, and prevents the Deceit.

I say then, that Discharges are of different Kinds, according to the Degrees, and here the utmost Judgement and Experience are required ; we must then either *Vomit*, *Purge*, *Sweat*, *Provoke Urine*, or *Salivate*. I shall set down briefly *Recipe's* of each Kind, along with proper Cautions, during the

the Use of these Remedies, that Patients may pass Judgement on what they must expect when they apply to proper Persons for Cure; for I hope none will attempt, upon Reading, to commence Physicians for themselves; to understand a Method, and to put it in Practice, are very different Exercises. We understand, for Example, a Piece of Poetry when we read it; but when we attempt to turn Poets, we then find the Difference between understanding and making a Poem. How many Gentlemen are there, who can pass exact Judgement on Paintings, who, however, can't Paint? Some Apothecaries there are, who are good Judges of the best and most experienced Methods, but who, however, know nothing of the Secret of administering Medicines in proper Time, or of the Knowledge of the Causes; and wheresoever any Science is split into Thought and Action, Men of half Education are, and always will be, *Bunglers*, tho' they live up to the Age of *Methusalem*.

If we find that Patients are troubled with *Nocturnal Pains*, the following *Pills* may be given at Bed-time.

R M.

(III)

℞ *M. P. Coc. Min. ʒj. Mer. Dul. gr. xv. Laud. Lond. gr. ij. Ol. Caryoph. q. s. M. f. Pil. N^o vj.*

The next Day after the Physick has done working, carry the Patient to a *Bagnio*, having administred, before they enter it, this or some such Diaphoretick.

℞ *Antimon. Diaphor. ʒj. Sal. Volat. C. C. gr. ij. Cons. Flor. Anthos, ʒj. Syr. Caryoph. q. s. M. f. Bolus sumendus, cui superbibatur Decoct. seq. haustulus.*

℞ *Lign. Guaiac. ʒss. Uvar. Passul. ʒij. Coq. Lent. Igne in Aq. Font. lbij. Colatur. Bibat. ʒvj.*

This Method ought to be followed till the Pains disappear ; and also Plaisters, in which are *Opiates* and *Mercury*, ought to be applied : But if a *Caries* be the Occasion of these Pains, besides the Medicines now mentioned, the Part must be opened, and the Bones exfoliated in a proper Manner ; and moreover, a *Salivation* should be attempted. *Exfoliation* is performed by *Cauteries*, Actual or Potential, till the unsound Bone falls off ; which when you perceive consumed, and that the Bone under is entirely

tirely sound ; namely, white, or reddish and white, then it is high time to dress the Bone dry ; but the Lips around with *Ung. Basilicon*, or this along with *Red Precipitate*, if there be occasion to deterge the sordid or callous Lips. Thus the Ulcer being cleansed and come to its stated Size, you must begin to cicatrize and heal it up with drying Waters or Ointments ; such are *Aq. Calcis cum Sacch. Saturn.* or *Ung. Diapompholigos*, or *Desiccativum Rubrum*. When the Ulcer is healed up, you must ever and anon give Physick, and give an Eye to it, lest it break forth again.

If *Pustules* or *Scabs* should rear their Heads, it is our Business to see that the Humour be thrown out plentifully and dry'd away ; which we may effect in the following manner :

℞ *Res. Jalap. gr. xij. Mer. Dul. ʒj. Cass. Rec. Extract. ʒj. M. f. Bol. sumend. primo mane cum Regimine & repetend. semel in Septimanâ.*

℞ *Pul. è Chel. C. ʒj. Antim. Diaphor. ʒss. Sp. C. C. gut. vj. Cons. Flor. Anth. ʒj. Syr. Caryoph. M. f. Bolus sumendus quaque nocte, ut & mane, superbibendo Decoct. Guaiac. Fort. ʒvj. Sudorem*

3vj. *Sudorem expectando in lecto per
Dies 16.*

This Method is generally successful; but if it fails, a *Salivation* must be our last Refuge.

If *Ulcers* every where should infest your Patients, give them the following Medicines:

℞ *Mer. Dul. gr. x. Conf. Rosar. Rub. 3j.
M. f. Bolus horâ somni sumendus per
tres Noctes continuas; deinde,*

℞ *M. P. Coc. Min. 3j. Res. Jalap. gr.
iij. Syr. è Spin. Cervin. q. s. M. f.
Pil. N^o iv. sumendæ primo mane
(Die, viz. 4to.) cum Regimine.*

By repeating this Method for some time, the *Ulcers* will begin to heal; but Care must be taken to dress them with *Aqua Phagedenica*, which keeps them clean, and specifically helps to cure them: And if this Method fails, we must at last have Recourse to a *Salivation*, as the surest and most effectual Method of Cure.

If *Nodes* seize the Bones, we must give Physick, such as I have already mentioned, and *Diaphoreticks* also plentifully; and we
I must

must apply to them this or the like Plaister, to consume them : However, if they don't yield, a *Salivation* is the last Refuge.

℞ *Emp. Diach. cum Gum.* ʒij. *Mer. Viv.*
 ʒij. *Ol. Succin.* q. s. *M. s. Emp. super.*
Alutam extendend. & applicand.

This Sketch of Symptoms being sufficient to instruct us that a *Salivation* is our *Asylum* in a *confirm'd Pox*; I shall end this Discourse with giving you a short Description of raising one, and managing it.

There are different Constitutions in Men, and *Salivations* are much more readily raised in some, than in others; wherefore, as in an open Temperament, where the Blood is thin and rarified, a Physician has little to do; he administers the *Mercury* in proper Form and Seasons, and the Patients begin to *salivate* soon: Whereas, in a closer Constitution, the Blood is gross of itself, and is render'd more so by the Infection of the Juices; and in this Case, before we begin to administer Mercurials, it is our Business to dilute the Blood for a Week before, with Broths and Soops, and softening Food; to bathe them every Day in a warm Bath, with Herbs, &c. to give them a gentle Emetick; as also a little Physick, to clear
 the

the first Passages from the gross Humours adhering to them ; after which, we begin to administer Mercurials to Salivate them.

This premised, we give the following *Bolus* Morning and Evening :

℞ *Mer. Dul. gr. x. (xx. 3ss. ℥ij. pro re nata) Laud. Lond. gr. j. Cons. rosar. Rub. 3ss. Syr. Balsam. q. s. M. f. Bolus sumendus mane & sub vesperam per aliquot dies.*

Or we anoint the Patient's Legs, Thighs, Arms, &c. with the following Ointment :

℞ *Ung. Dialth. ℥ij. Mer. Viv. ℥j. M. f. Ung. illinendum mane & vesperi per dies aliquot.*

We continue administering, or rubbing, 'till we find the Patients Heads ache, their Jaws grow sore and swell, and their Breath smells, and they begin to flaver ; then we leave off, 'till we see how they spit ; and if the *Salivation* does not go forward, we give a rub more, 'till it runs a Pint, a Quart, three Pints, or two Quarts, in twenty four
I 2
Hours.

Hours. The Patient is kept warm either in Bed, or by the Fire-side, as his Strength will allow, and eats Broth, poach'd Eggs, Caudle, Panada, and such Things as are liquid, all the Time of the *Salivation*; which we suffer to run for fifteen, twenty, or thirty Days, according as the Patient's Strength holds out, or the Degree of the Distemper requires: If it flags before it should, we give now and then a Dose or a Rub or two to keep it up, 'till we judge the Humours are carry'd off; and however, we never think of carrying it off, 'till the primary Symptoms are vanish'd; that is, 'till the Scabs, Pains, Ulcers, and such like, disappear. If it should *rise higher*, or continue longer than is judg'd needful, we then give Physick, Glysters, and *Aurum Fulminans*, or *Flores Sulphuris*, internally to check its Violence; for, a Mean is the surest, since too little won't answer, and too much may destroy.

And when we have made them spit long enough, we carry it off in the same manner as we abate its Height: After which, we give the Decoction of the Woods, both to dilute the Fluids, and correct the remaining Acids, which may yet rest in the Blood and Capillaries; and then we dismiss our Patients,

Patients, as I think it high Time for me to dismiss this Discourse, and wish my Readers all Happiness; for whose Benefit I have sketch'd out these few Sheets.





*The Practice of Salivating
vindicated: Being an Answer to the
Translator of Monsieur Chicoyneau's
Pamphlet against Mercurial Salivations.*

SIR,



HAVING read your Translation of *Chicoyneau's* Pamphlet, it surpriz'd me to find so great a Man, as this *French-man* should be, advancing an imperfect, (and I may say, reviving an ancient) Practice, and both of you pressing so very hard for its being *recall'd*. That it was an obsolete Practice, is very plain from *Ballon*, reciting a Story of a young Man cured by *Unction*, without procuring a Salivation, of *Ulcers* otherwise incurable: It does not appear, however, that this Author prefer'd it to a Salivation, tho' he look'd upon it as a *Succedaneum* to that *grand Cure*: You therefore, Sir, are under a great Mistake, to give up *Chicoyneau*.

as the Introducer of this Practice ; and it is either a Mistake, or, Vanity in your Author to arrogate it to himself ; or, shall I say, he has not revolv'd the Writings of the Ancients, or at least, hopes his Readers have not : Be this as it will, before I begin to open my private Thoughts on this Matter, I must take the Liberty of animadverting upon your *Grand Air* you give yourself in the Preface to this Book. Sir, Tho' I ha'n't the Honour to be a Member of the Learned Corporation of Physicians in Town, I believe, without any Flattery to the Members of it, or any Diminution to Foreign Universities, there is not a Collection of more Learned, or more Able Men upon the Globe, than in that College, whose Members you treat with such Contempt : And when I place *Foreigners* in the Comparison, it may very justly be reputed as an Honour done them ; for Testimony of which I appeal to themselves. Therefore, what Credit can a Translator of a Pamphlet gain by reflecting on that Body, the meanest of which, is an Over-match for him ?

If ever you have been in *France*, you have profited little by conversing with the *Inhabitants* ; they are a polite, civil, easie, good-

good-natur'd People : You, Sir, fall upon Mankind as Lions heretofore in Amphitheatres : Why are Men of Parts to be banter'd as old Women? Because you could wish they were so ! Why are some of that Body reviled, as not entering into fruitless, and (for ought I know) wicked Measures? Because you would have the World look upon your *ipse dixit* as a Sanction! The Herd may run in for the Sake of Novelty, but perhaps nothing conclusive can be affirmed as yet. I can't but acknowledge I have suffer'd myself to be hurried too far out of the Road ; but, Sir, you have given me Handle enough for a small Rebuke.

Besides an unmannerly Reflection upon some of the bright Men, you have at once made over to the *Surgeons* a Title of superiour Knowledge from the *Physicians*. Who entitul'd you to this Power of Disposal? Are the Physicians then no Judges in the Knowledge of the Operations of Medicines? Have they never experienc'd how to salivate? Can they not tell how far the Strength of a Patient will bear him out in a Salivation, as well as a Surgeon? Are they all ignorant of the animal OEconomy? Surely, Sir, it is not an Ebb-Tide with the Faculty: Perhaps this Conclusion is the
bare

bare Effect of your own Incapacity only; and it appears so much more to be the Case, since you calmly resign your own Title, and conclude too largely, as if your own Case was every One's: but what Sort of Logick is this, I pray? No other than the following, viz. "I know
 " nothing of a Salivation, therefore no
 " Physician does." I beg of you, Sir, what Concessions you grant of this Kind, you will, the next Translation you go about, give the World to understand that they are spoke with Reference to your self. For my own Part, I easily give in to grant the Surgeons a Competency of Knowledge in the Animal OEconomy, but then I must not say they are in any Point superior to the Physicians: Consider the Difference of Education; the many Opportunities the Physicians have which the Surgeons are unacquainted with; the early Application to that Business, gives the Physicians a Turn very rarely met with in the Persons educated in so low a Life as an Apprenticeship: The Art of Reasoning in the latter is purely natural; in the Physician, the natural is improv'd by the artificial: So that if we suppose two Persons by Nature equally judicious, the Artificial

ficial join'd to the Natural will far exceed a Genius barely natural.

Tho' some Ages have produc'd Prodigies, what would those Men have been, had their Parts been model'd by Art, but ANGELS! Sir, mistake me not, I believe no Surgeons in the World out-do the present Set; but I also believe no Physicians in the whole World equal ours. The former may be granted to have all the natural Endowments their Profession requires of them; but, Must we deny the Gentlemen of the Faculty their due Privileges? Are they not versed in the Arts of Languages, Perswasion, Reasoning, natural Phœnomena, Anatomy, Chymistry, *Materia Medica*, Practice, and all the bright Accomplishments Men can be instructed in? What then shall we say, but that it is resigning their Right, to give a Point of Knowledge up to their younger Brethren? They cannot do this in Justice to themselves; and I know the Modesty of the Surgeons too much, to think they would ever aim at any Thing of this Kind.

What other Conclusion then can I draw, but that the Translator of *Chicoyneau's* Pamphlet is rudely presumptuous?

Perhaps

Perhaps I have dwelt too long upon the *Innuendo's* of this Gentleman, but then the Reader must consider, I have only made a gentle Return for the Maltreatment of Great Men: And now for the Work.

I shall frankly confess how far such a Practice may be encourag'd; I can't commend the prudent Use of *Mercury* given internally, without designing to raise a Salivation; it has often produc'd Effects I could hardly have hoped for; Instances of this Sort need not be far fetch'd, they are experienc'd every Day through this grand Metropolis; I hope my Reader will give Credit to the Assertion, because it may not be convenient to recite Examples: I have taken off Venereal Pains, Eruptions, Phymoses, and Gonorrhoea's by administering a very small Quantity of *Mercurius dulcis* Morning and Evening in a Bolus, or a Pill along with a Draught of the Decoction of *Guaia-cum* warm'd, suffering the Patient to go Abroad, and having a Regard to its Effects; as also by giving a Dose of a Purgative once or twice a Week, and continuing this Course for six or eight Weeks. It is a constant and approv'd Method,
when

when Salivations decline, and that Nodes lift up their Heads, as they often do, to anoint with Mercurials, and give gentle Catharticks, before they will disappear; so that there is no Need of recommending a Practice that has been used for so long a Tract of Time; But that this Practice should be cry'd up as better than a Salivation for Venereal Taints, is neither an intelligible nor an approv'd Practice.

First, I think the whole Body of Physick agree, it is not convenient that Metal should lodge in our Veins; for which, I conceive, many Reasons may be assign'd; among the Principal, the Difference of Gravity between our Fluids and Mercury is a Reason not to be deny'd; for as it is thirteen times heavier than the Blood, it will be apt, upon any small Occasion, to subside into some minute Corner; and who knows the Consequence of such a Procedure? The Learned Dr. *Mead* gives a plain Instance of this Sort in his Book of *Poisons*: 'I have seen
' (says he) two Ounces of it given every
' Day for one and twenty Days together,
' without any Inconvenience at all; but
' found once some Quantity of it in
' the *Perinaeum* of a Subject I took
' from the Gallows for a Dissection, whose
' rotten

‘ rotten Bones quickly discover d what
 ‘ Disease it was, had required the Use of
 ‘ it, and that I suppose chiefly by *Unction*,
 ‘ without any Marks of Corrosion where
 ‘ it was lodg’d.” But this is not all, it
 must be allowed me, that no Extravasation
 happens without rending the Vessels; as
 therefore the Blood can’t long suspend
 it, so neither can the Vessels bear its Weight;
 they are flexible, and yield by Force to any
 greater *Pondus* than their Coats can resist.
 The very Bones themselves are broken by
 its weight, as Authors do testify: Where-
 fore I think it a lawful, because an expe-
 rienc’d Conclusion, that Mercury should
 not lodge long in the Blood: To confirm
 this Sentiment, it must be observ’d, that
 Mercury given in any Quantity will im-
 pregnate the Blood so, that its Particles
 will be nearly placed to each other, and
 this is the main Reason why it runs toge-
 ther in Clusters; and tho’ singly it might
 not break a Vessel, yet then no Vessel,
 nor even a Bone, can stand the Shock it
 gives.

How inconsiderate then, and how dan-
 gerous a Practice is that which advises
Unction, and makes no Provision against
 the so demonstrable Inconveniencies en-
 suing from the Use of the Remedy; which,
 in

in this Sense, may properly be esteem'd a Remedy which wants a Remedy, or, in plain Terms, a Disease which always wants to be reliev'd!

And in fact, that Surgeon or Physician who makes no Provision against Mercury given without procuring a Salivation, is justly deemed in our Climate to be either *Negligent*, or, to say more truly, *Ignorant*: However, nothing is more common than this Complaint, because nothing is more frequent than to meet with Patients who have been ill handled by Pretenders to Physick; they deal in Mercury unmercifully; they give it with a plentiful Hand; they make no Difference in Constitutions; it is given, it is retain'd, it breaks, tears and rends all; the Taker knows not why he should grow worse, and the Giver does not know to mend his Hand; so that the Constitution and Pocket sink together.

I speak upon Experience, and I meet with Cases of this Nature daily, therefore I desie either *Chicoyneau*, or his Translator, to bring any Experience to confront me: I say, Mercury must not lodge within, as soon as it has perform'd its Office, it must be thrown out again; it is an indigestible Body, it is not more natural

natural to our Blood than the Poison it corrects, and yet it is a necessary Alterative, or, I think I may say, a Specifick Alterant, and so may be termed a necessary Evil. I know that some Physicians believe its main Virtue consists in its evacuating Quality; so Dr. *Springel*, *Aph.* 14. on the Pox, says, ‘*Mercury*, and the several *Indian* Roots, Woods, &c. do not cure the Pox by a Specifick Virtue, but by evacuating, exiccatating the Glands of the Body in which chiefly the Venereal Venom is contain’d; and *Aph.* 15. the Pox being a Venom which chiefly occupies the Glands, hence that Medicine which works most upon the Glands, is best; therefore, *Mercury* making a Salivation, and by emptying the Glands of their Lympha, together with the Venereal Matter, for which the Lympha is a Vehicle, is most beneficial. And *Aph.* 16. a Confirm’d Pox cannot be cur’d by any Thing, but by a Salivation, and even, not by that sometimes.’

This Effect *Mercury* has, when rightly administr’d by way of Salivation, and is the only Cure, as the ingenious Author, before-mention’d has justly observ’d, for the Pox when all other Means have fail’d; as also in stubborn Rheumatisms, some Gouts,

Gouts, and even in the Stone itself; for a kind Salivation opens all Obstructions of the small Vessels, cleanses their Insides from the Foulness that cleaves to them, purifies the Blood, and breaks its saline Impurities, and carries off the very Seeds of most chronick Distempers, and restores the whole Fabrick from a declining State, to a brisk, lively, and healthy Disposition; and this it does by discharging the peccant Humours by the Glands along with the *Mercury* itself. How then can Friction do this, when its whole Weight is supposed to produce its Effects by being retain'd in the Blood.

You need only plunge an *Areometer* into the *Saliva* of a Person before a Flux, or when he is fluxing, to know the Difference of Gravity in it before, and after the Blood is impregnated with *Mercury*; or if you please, let this be done at the Beginning and Decline of a Salivation; it will appear to the Curious how heavy this Fluid is when the *Mercury* is harbour'd within us, in Comparison of its Weight when in the Decline of a Salivation. From whence it seems a Demonstration, that if it has not already settled somewhere, it will endanger a Rupture of the capillary Vessels, and put the Body under a very ill State, if it lodges within us for any Time; so that Consequences, which may not appear for

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Years

Years after, are to be dreaded from this uncommon Load: As I often meet with this Case in the Course of my Practice, I never wonder at the Events, when I am told how much *Mercury* they have taken, and how small Provision has been made for expelling it. From hence it is that *Pains* are often observ'd near some Bones, either because the *Mercury* lodges there, or because it is converted into a corrosive Substance from the Mixture with some sharp and dissolving Salts it meets with in the Course of the Circulation, and fixes upon an extreme Part. From whence happen Apoplexies, which arise from no other Cause than the Weight of the *Mercury* having broke the tender Vessels of the Brain, and causing a full Stop to the Blood in that Part, as appears upon Dissections. From hence come Palsies, which only differ from Apoplexies in Degrees, and are surely deriv'd from the Weight of the *Mercury*, or its being turn'd obstructive: Hence *Asthma's* of the worst Kind, from the Lungs obstructed in their Channels, from the Blood being become a *Coagulum*, from the Salt's joining in with the *Mercury*, and coagulating it, as does *Sublimate*. Hence *Deliriums*, from the *Mercury's* Weight driving the Blood and Spirits furiously on, and causing an irregular Influx and Distribution. Hence *Deafness*, from the

the Nerves being broke afunder or obstructed; hence *Death* from the said Causes subsisting in an intense Degree. The other Symptoms left unmention'd, are Swellings in the Throat and Face, Suffocations, &c. which arise from a Plentitude raised by the *Mercury*. Now as *Mercury* acts by its Weight, and by its *acquir'd Properties*, whether by turning astringent, or (what is worse) by turning corrosive, the Danger arising from the Use of it, must be pretty certain; and in Fact, few take it from indiscreet Hands without a sensible Prejudice, which is either sudden or slow, according to the Disposition of the Person in whom it lodges: Thus far is certain, and I remember some (perfectly sound and free from all Suspicion of the venereal Disease) who, upon taking a *mercurial Purge*, which had not its proper Effect by Reason of Cold caught by taking, got a Pain upon a Bone, which never left the Part 'till that Spot was turn'd *carious*, and was recover'd by opening. I wish this were the only Instance I could mention on this Score, but we meet with deplorable Cases daily, which spring from the same Fountain.

So that to endeavour to fix a dangerous Practice, as a Standard to the World, is aiming at the Destruction of the Unwary. I

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think I need not fear either the Physicians or the Surgeons giving in to this Practice, they are better appriz'd of the Effects of *Mercury*, than I need to inform them; but as the World is curious, they will be peeping into the Disputes amongst us; and as People are apt to follow the shortest and easiest Methods, when they are recommended as the safest, I write this for no other End than to undeceive them, that they may not pay too dear for following Novelties. If we should run into this Method, the Hospitals would be fill'd with *Blind* and *Lame*, and such Objects as would, perhaps, puzzle the Physicians and Surgeons attending them, how to begin to relieve them. The best Reason which can be given for such a Practice, would be, that it would rid our Parishes of their Burthens, by lessening the Poors Tax; but alas, what a Scene of Destruction should we be Spectators of!

So that, Sir, if our English Travellers have no other Views in repairing to *Montpellier*, than to be rubbed with Six-penny-worth of Quicksilver, and take up with Confinement; two or three hundred Pounds given for these Favours is such *bonne Marchée* as we generally have from the *French*; and then their Practice (as well as their Goods) ought to be reckon'd

Contra-

Contraband. But I fear you mistake the Grounds of your Travelling thither, and you must give me Leave to undeceive you on this Point; I am sorry to find you so little acquainted with Physick, as to give the World no better Reason for your Journeys to that distant Climate.

You must know then that *Montpellier* stands in a fine Soil, high, dry, and wholesome; the Air is serene and warm, so that Persons repair thither, more for the Air than Physick: For, as in Consumptions that are advanceing, catching Cold frequently is one main Reason why their Lungs take large Steps towards an Ulcer, so changing the Climate in the Winter Season for a warmer, prevents these Colds, almost unavoidable with us. So that, good Sir, you are much out of your Conjectures, when you advise us to travel for what we succeed much better in than the French do.

It is a good Jest to Trumpet the French Physicians for our Patterns; their Fees are no better than those we give to our Farriers, and the Pains they take for them give them no Leisure to improve after they leave the Schools: So that *Empiricism* in good Earnest is, for the most Part, the *Characteristick* of a French Physician, and *il n'y a rien de meilleur sous l'Echappe du ciel,---* is the

Encomium they give all their Remedies: And such as have of late taken Shelter under their Wings, have done it out of politick Views only: For Mankind, says a certain Author, are like Asses, they are best taken hold of by their Ears; Flattery becoming mutual, may with weak Folks be taken for good Reasoning.

If I take the Affair in a just Light, the Cure ought to be proportion'd to the Degree of the Disease: And surely Reason and Experience bear me Witness in this Point; what Pains, what Integrity is there not requir'd in a Physician, to find *how ill* Patients are, that we may exactly hit the Mark? To level below it, is *Delay*; to aim above it, is *Danger*; to aim right, requires Judgement, which directed by Honesty, makes up the compleat Character of a Physician: And as it is impossible for every Degree of this Disease to yield even to Salivation itself, so the smaller Degrees will yield to yet a less dangerous Method than Friction. Moreover, in former Days a Salivation was a terrible Operation, and it is my Surprize it ever gain'd Ground, as they perform'd it; for, Who would now consent to lie six Weeks together with his Tongue so swell'd, as not to be able, without the utmost Difficulty, to swallow a Spoonful
of

of Liquor to support Life ; to be in a high Fever ; to be eagerly thirsty, and yet not able to gratify their Desires ; to have their Heads swell'd to a prodigious Size, and full of Pain ; and in short, to be disabled every way, and under the utmost hazard of Life ? But as in those Days the Knowledge of this Effect of *Mercury* was in its Infancy, and there was not then found out an easier Method, and as Death was preferable to their odious Condition ; People were contented to enter upon any Measures, tho' never so dubious, for their Recovery or Death ; whereas now-a-days we are appriz'd of all the necessary Cautions to prevent Danger. And methinks, if Persons may be allow'd, in a warm Season, under a *gentle Spit*, to go abroad upon their necessary Occasions, as sometimes they may, it may be concluded we have brought Salivations to such a Perfection, that perhaps Future Ages will not be able to make any Amendment to them ; and since two gentle Salivations will effectually answer the Ends of a stronger, as two purging Bouts do those of a stronger Dose ; so halving it, makes the Cure much easier, and less terrible to the Diseased.

The *Spitting* therefore being render'd by Experience thus easie, and so safe, that the

Blame must lye in the Physician or Surgeon if any Ill befalls the Patients, (I exclude *Idiosyncrasies*;) Why is a Disswative wrote against Salivations? No, says the Writer, it is not only *pernicious*, but *ineffectual*; the Disease often remains uncured after a Salivation: I have prov'd the little *Danger* there is in this Operation, it remains to be prov'd why it is *Ineffectual* sometimes. - - - -

Methinks it would be a wrong Deduction to reject Blistering in Feavers or Apoplexies, because notwithstanding this Application many Persons die: And, because some Poxes are incurable, it can never be a fair Conclusion against a Salivation, because those die after it, who not being cured by it, can never be set at Rights by any other Method.

Indeed, it often happens that we dare not carry the Salivation any higher, or continue it longer, by Reason of Weakness, when the Disease requires its Continuance; and to supply this Defect, giving Mercurials internally, or using them externally with proper Caution, is an approv'd Practice, and must stand in the Account for as much in Value as it may: But then it ought to be consider'd, that this is look'd upon barely as a Supply to a better and more effectual Method,

Method, which is found inconvenient by reason of Weakness only: Weak Persons may properly be said to labour under the strongest Diseases, their Strength don't admit of compleat Cures, and we must cure them as we can, and not as we would; but nothing more can be concluded from this Management, than that Friction and the internal Use of Mercury is a Part of the Effects of that Drug; and if a Part is greater than the Whole, *Euclid* and all common Sense is baffled.

To convince the World that *Friction* is only a Part of these Effects, we must consider, that however Mercury enters, it breaks and divides the Points of the corroding Salts lodg'd in the Blood; and the more the Blood is loaded with it, the more these Points will be broken by it: If then our Juices are plentifully impregnated with Mercurial Particles, they make to themselves a Passage through the Glands, and are carried off by them along with whatever is offensive to the Blood. Now, a Salivation is the full Effect of Mercury, which it does not arrive at, 'till it hath first broken and blunted all the impoison'd Juices. Who is he then that denies Friction and Salivation to differ in Degrees only? And, Who is he that will allow Friction, which is plainly a Part, to be more effectual than a Salivation, which is plainly the Whole? Again;

Again; if Mercurials be dangerous in any Disease, they must be more so in Friction than in Salivation, because in the latter Case, their Stay in the Blood is prevented by the Evacuation; whereas, in the former, its Retention is labour'd at; so that Friction Occasions a greater Hazard, and Salivation cures a greater Evil.

From these Instances it appears, that Salivations do all, and more than Frictions can do, but that Frictions do more Harm, and less Good.

Chicoyneau then may properly be said to have prov'd Friction useful, and that we knew before from *Ballon* and others; but has by no means convinc'd the World that Salivations are useless, because, as I have already said, Friction is only Part of a Salivation, as your Motto is only Part of an Aphorism, for λυειν δὲ (πτύαλον) χρήσιμον, -- that is, you take Part of *Hippocrates's* Aphorism, which says, *Spitting which does not ease the Pain is bad, - - - - it follows, but that which does is useful*; therefore, Salivation is useful. I make this Aphorism, you see Sir, serve my Turn, as you have fitted it to yours. But, without a Jest, *Hippocrates* knew as little of a Salivation as you do; so that it serves neither of us, and any old Woman could have told us, that what does good, is good, and *vice versa*. Your

Your Argument may be well apply'd to the Abuse of Salivations, and here you have no Adversary as I know of: God knows it is too sure that weak People are deceiv'd by the Ignorant, and here *the Blind lead the Blind*, but to make the Professors accountable for the Blunders of these Miscreants, is begging the Question; and in that View you have affronted Mr. Cheselden in your Dedication, as much as the *Lithotomus Castratus* has done in his Satyr upon him, and as few must approve of the Latter as the Former.

For my Part, I believe some that practise Salivations are as apt to run too high in Favour of them, as *Chicoyneau* does in Favour of Frictions; a Medicine can't be useful for some Disease, but it is presently extoll'd for all; but this neither agrees with Practice nor good Sense, this has disgraced many a good Method. So it fared with the *Cold Bath*; it was used in all Cases, but the Success not answering, it was debased again, and is left now to the Descretion of the Knowing. Let us, therefore, not grow so fond of any Method, as to bleed all, vomit all, or salivate all, because we have conceiv'd a good Opinion of these Operations; the Consequence may prove fatal both to Patients and Doctors, as we have

have seen in our Time. I place my self in a middle Way, and am only for approving of Salivations where I know them useful.

For Example : To what purpose would it be for me to advise a Patient, rotten every where, to be salivated? Mercury can never restore carious Bones; they must exfoliate; and where Patients have no Bone sound, (and particularly where the Junctures are carious) nothing can be done by a Salivation: To advise it, and put it in Practice in this Case, is bringing a Disgrace upon the Method; but surely Friction would not answer here! It would be too tedious to attempt a Book of Cautions in a Pamphlet so short as I intend *this* to be: Only, in general, let us be wary, and keep within Bounds; and let not Encomiums pass for Virtues; let us say how far any Method may extend, but let us stretch it no farther than Truth bears us out in the Assertion.

I hope I have satisfied you, Sir, about the Safety of Salivations, about the true and genuine Effects of them, and the Degrees of Infection, with its Remedies in general, for nothing further can be expected in these few Sheets: I shall now descend to answer Monsieur *Chicoyneau's* Objections
against

against Salivations, and give him some few farther Objections against Friction, and shall conclude with Cures perform'd by Salivations, which would not yield to the Use of Mercury as an Alterant.

Your Author frames to himself an imaginary Objection, and then begs the Question. Who asserts the Quantity of *Saliva* evacuated, and its nauseous Smell, to retain only to the Tainted, but *Chicoyneau*? We ought not to flux for other Diseases, if this were the Occasion of the Smell: But there are many Diseases for which Patients may be flux'd with great Advantage, and the Smell is occasion'd by Reason of the volatile Acids and Sulphurs of the Blood, thrown out in such great Quantities; the corroding Quality betrays the First, and the Smell the latter. How Mercury, and no other Drug, salivates, I must confess, is mysterious; but as Evacuations are the Effects of Irritation, and the Quantity a Consequence of the Fulness, 'tis enough, in this Sketch, to fix the salivating Quality upon these Foundations; and tho' the Smell be no Argument for the Virulency; it is, however, a sufficient one for the evacuating Humours, of what Kind soever; and as the Virulency is what we design to expel, we have our
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Aim by a Salivation: Whoever prescribes a Purgative to a sound Person, will experience that it will work as well as if the Patient were of an ill Habit of Body; but then the Humours (or, rather the Juices) evacuated not being morbid, you bring the Person to be a Patient; whereas giving Physick properly, when you perceive the Patient to have his Blood loaded with a Stock of Humours, whose Stay in the Blood is dangerous, you do then evacuate those Humours with Advantage. Wherefore Monsieur *Chicoyneau* has no Adversary in what he advances on this Head, but such as he frames to himself.

Secondly, He objects, That such as have been flux'd do often break out again, and therefore this Evacuation is of no Use. So it often fares with Friction, therefore, Friction is useless also. It is hardly possible to determine the Quantity of Virulency in Bodies, at least to a Mathematical Niceness; and if a stronger Cure leaves any Poison behind it, surely a weaker must also fail: For as Friction without Salivation, and Friction with it, are but Degrees of the same Method, it must follow, that what will break the Points of the Poison, and also carry it off, must bid fairer for

for a Cure, than one of these Effects can alone.

The *Third* Objection is concluded with a precarious *Query*, and tho' it deserves no Answer, yet because I would not be thought to shuffle it off, lest others may believe there is some Shew of Reason in it; I say then, the Reason why Symptoms abate before a Salivation rises, is, because the Poison is blunted by the Mercury. There is no Doubt but the Mercury would have the desired Effect without Fluxing, if we could only find a way to *hoop* the Vessels; for that you know, Sir, would strengthen them, and there would be no Danger then of their holding a sufficient Quantity of Mercury without Bursting; which Invention I leave to *Monf. Chicoyneau*, or your self, to have a PATENT for, when communicated.

The *Fourth* Objection is nearly the same with the *Second*, and may be granted, because Salivations are not Charms; they may fail sometimes, but if that Method won't succeed, there is none left behind, but what will fail also: However, it must be observ'd, that small Remains are not sufficient Grounds for another Salivation,
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it is enough that we use the *Mercury* for them as an Alterant; as when we have carry'd off a Load of Humours by Purgatives, it is our Business to tack about and destroy the Remainder by Alteratives. Here I suppose Purgatives to be two-edg'd, as generally they ought to be: For whatever purging Medicine is administred, ought to irritate, and to be also adapted to the Genius of the Humour, as an Alterant: When the evacuating Property can be no farther allow'd of, its Alterative is all we can make use of; so it fares with *Mercury*.

As to the *Fifth* Objection, I answer, We administer Mercurials internally, and rub them in externally, guarding against a Salivation, because the Strength of the Patients will bear no further Evacuation; happy if they could! for then the Cure would be more sure: In lieu, therefore, of a large Salivation, we take Refuge in a bare Chance, that is, in Alterants: And this is consonant to good Sense, because, should we evacuate beyond their Strength, we make them purchase a false Cure at the Expence of their Lives. Let us draw Comparisons from other Diseases, where larger Evacuations are necessary for the Eradication of a Disorder,
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than can be born by the Sick. For Example, If a weak Person labours under a *Pleurisy*, which is strongly fixed upon the *Pleura* and adjacent Parts, and which endangers a *Gangrene*; the *Disease* would require large Evacuation, but the *Strength* won't bear them; what is the main Remedy, then, is impeded by the want of Spirits; we are, therefore, forced to take Refuge in *Deobstruents* only. But to come nearer to our Purpose, suppose then a Patient sick of a Fever, and being much exhausted by the Continuance of it, at length a Crisis succeeds by Stools; every Stool eases and abates the Fever, but lessens the Strength; so that what with the preceding Fever, and what with Evacuations, the Patient dies, if they go forward; and yet cannot recover without their Continuance: What is to be done, but to take our Chance in a less sure way, that is, in Alterants and Evacuants less dangerous? You see, Sir, the most Effectual Method is often postponed; not because it would fail, but because it becomes less safe respectively.

And thus I am led to your *Sixth* Objection; to wit, its being dislik'd and not practised in weak Persons: To which I answer, that a strong *Lues* is never cured in weak Persons, and a weak one requires no

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Salivation; so that Diseases yielding to a Friction, will more surely give way to Salivation, as every Day's Practice confirms, but not *vice versa*: And moreover, less Danger attends Salivations than Frictions, as I am obliged too often to repeat, by reason I follow a *Repetitor*, who insinuates strongly, but proves weakly every where.

Your *Seventh* Objection is utterly deny'd: All Experience, all Reason, all Truth, is against you here; for 'tis well known, that a grown Pox is never eradicated, 'till the Patients are soundly salivated; all Methods below this Degree are daily found useless then; because Frictions, or Administrations of *Mercury*, are only less Degrees of Salivation, for what highly breaks the Points of the Poison salivates: And lastly, it appears that *Chicoyneau* would only aim at more Business, by gratifying Patients at their own Expence. The whole Compass of Honour is not couch'd in Mr. *Chicoyneau* and Dr. *Willoughby's* Treatise, I hope; and methinks the Compliment might have been allow'd to the Gentlemen of the Faculty; for (as we have been told) Physick is not a Trade, but a Profession; and it is to be supposed, some of that Body are *Honest* besides these Authors; and I believe some of them are *Learned* also; and as I never
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did see or hear of any of the Number who are not for Salivating in a deep and rooted *Lues*, so their Authority and Reason ought to be approv'd, and not rejected upon such slender Arguments as are here given us.

The *Eighth* Objection is a Conclusion drawn from the preceding, in which he congratulates himself and Patients, for so useful and easy a Discovery, and for the Hopes of banishing so dangerous an Operation as a Salivation is: He might with the same good Sense have rejoic'd, that a Method was now on Foot, that would give little Trouble, and do no Good; for as I have all along demonstrated, that strong Diseases require strong Remedies, if the Strength of the Patients would bear them, so are we as sure that this Method will not answer in thousands of Cases, as we daily experience the Necessity and Success of Salivations.

How vain then, and forward is this Writer, and his Translator, to hope to decry the only effectual Remedy given us as a Blessing to heal our Infirmities brought upon us for our Crimes, without which we should be Spectators of miserable Objects, of walking Hospitals, which would give us insuperable Fears and Terrour! How far we may deserve such Punishments, is

not my Province to enter upon; I am bound by Virtue of my Powers to give Health, if I can, which Compassion as well as Profit would invite me to do; but if we cut off our main Secret, by which we do such Wonders, we have no other Method left behind to supply its Place; we should be reduc'd to the same narrow Bounds, as when the Disease and its Cure were unknown. What Comfort does every common Offender now-a-days enjoy, to what even a *Grand Monarch*, heretofore, did in the like Case! Had Salivations been as well known then as now, there would have been no Occasion to have deserted a *Christian* for a *Jew*: And to desert an experienc'd Method for an obsolete one, is going backward into the forsaken Paths of Darkness, and changing the Age of Light into that of Obscurity.

I am, you see, Sir, far from being against your Practice in some petty Cases; but far from making my Patients lose their Health, their Time, and their Money.

Moreover how weak is the Practice of Friction, which calls on a Salivation for its Assistance to near half the Patients: For, out of the Forty of the Patients mention'd in *Chicoyneau*, Eighteen were either salivated, or had some other Evacuation,
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which serv'd instead of a Salivation: From whence it may easily be gather'd, that if a small Quantity of Mercury will do Service, a greater, proportion'd to the Strengths of the Patients, must have a better Effect; and the Instances that will be mention'd below will give a clear Proof of this Assertion. However then the Poison may be blunted by Mercury, its Stay in the Blood is noxious, for Salts do attract each other, and may be generated afresh in the Blood by our very Diet. Is it not every Day's Experience that informs us, how two weaker Salts combin'd turn Caustick? Whereas singly they might be swallow'd without Prejudice. It must then be the utmost Imprudence to trust these Ravagers to remain in our Vessels, lest they should acquire new Properties by their being harbour'd, and also by our Food, and so revive with sharper Points than they had at first: this *Levain* may lie dormant for many Years, and yet at last join with many Sulphurs, or Acids, or Alcalies, and frame Salts or Mixtures capable of rotting every Bone. This Instance is not precarious, but founded upon sad Experience and fatal Mistakes in the wrong Application of Mercury: Nay, the very Remedy is not to be trusted within us; for, as it is given internally,

internally to blunt the fiery Acids of the Pox, it ought to be observ'd, that all Acids below *Aqua Regia* will join with it, in a less or greater Degree: And as this morbi-fick Acid is look'd upon to be a strong one, (for such it must be that will corrode our Bones) can Mercury be trusted with such a Companion? However we point this Drug, it cuts, tears, and rends; and who is safe under such Combinations? I speak of such a Method as suffers the Mercury to take up its Abode in the Blood-Vessels, because whilst we salivate a Person, great Care is to be taken during the Continuance of the Method, to dilute heartily, and so to administer proper Alteratives, as to be under no Danger of any Inconveniencies from a Salivation.

And here we ought to stop, and take a short View of the Ignorance of some of the Pretenders to Salivation.

Of such Consequence is it to chuse a skilful Person to salivate, that a Disease may be render'd invincible, or Life may be lost, for Want of such a Choice: How many Consumptions do we weekly find in our Bills of Mortality, which are but another Name for the Pox, for a Consumption is the last Stage of this Disease? Most of these are Persons who have fail'd of a Cure under

der Pretenders Hands, many of whom have been salivated, but so slovenly, so carelessly, and so ignorantly, that they can't but suffer.

As for my own Part, I have practised this Method thirty Years, with good Success, and give it, as my Opinion, to be the only one by which a confirm'd *Lues* can be perfectly eradicated, and may be depended upon with a great Deal of Safety under good Hands, unless Patients themselves will be obstinate, and not regard their own Welfare; and the Reader may guess how few love *Suicide* this way.

It may be objected to me, that I have mention'd a *Salivation* as our *dernier Resort*, in this Pamphlet; and in a Later, that I have advanced an *Arcanum*, which will cure without one; wherefore, it may appear to some, that I have contradicted myself: But this Objection will be of no Force against me, if my Readers will please to reflect on what is couched in these two Pamphlets: In this latter Proposal, I have no where affirmed that a *Salivation* is useless, nor have I in this denied that there are *Specificks* proper in the Pox: In short, all I mean

is, That if a Pox is confirm'd, and the Patient has no Leisure to undergo a *Salivation*, he must be contented to take *Specificks*, which will also cure the Pox, but not so suddenly as a *Salivation* will do; and that there is less Trouble in taking *Specificks*, than in undergoing a *Salivation*, all the World will allow me; so that after having thus explained my self, I hope no farther Objections can be made, to what I have advanc'd in either Pamphlet.

Since Safety, then, and a little Trouble, are preferable to Hazard, tho' without Trouble; who would run Risques to purchase Relapses worse than the former Disease? Either they give too much, of the Drug, too little of the Diluters, or neglect the proper Alteratives at the Time: They either expose their Patients to Extrems in Cold, or Heat: They often allow them improper Diet: They too frequently neglect to premise some necessary Preparations, which indeed are dreamt of by few; to use proper Cautions during the Flux; or to postpone apt and convenient, as well as necessary, Administrations upon the Flux's ceasing: Let us not therefore say Salivations are so easy as to be manageable by every Hand; no, altho'

altho' they are frequently practised in this great *Metropolis*, I fear this Assertion would hardly prove true; and yet if a skilful Person undertakes it, there is no more Danger in it than there is in taking a Vomit. So much Difference is there in Men, as there is between Memory and Judgement; some remember every Rule of their Art, and yet know not *when* to put them in Practice; others cannot recal those Rules, but yet, by virtue of their Judgement, can point out the Time of Administration; either of these are but half-bred, the Mixture of both is but very rarely met with; however, this is the Person to be trusted with our Lives, whoever he is: Some Soils never grow good Physicians, and others seldom produce bad ones; some are too boggy for Judgement, others too warm for Memory.

I ought to remind you, Sir, of an Instance of ill Success; you have given a plain Handle for to blame your new Practice, and which I think is a Demonstration that ought at least to convince you: Not One, you say, died of the Course, *but One died soon after it*; and, by what I have already said, this One is chargeable upon the Method, *for the Symptoms return'd*, that is, the Disease was imperfectly cured, because the Method was not answerable to the Cause.

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Let us only take a passing View of the Symptoms, and my Assertion will appear the truer: *The Patient complain'd of dashing Pains along the Ureters, which encreas'd upon making Water; he voided glutinous and purulent Matter along with his Urine, which shew'd him to have a considerable Ulcer somewhere in the Urinary Passage: Detergents and Balsamicks had no Effect upon it; and as this Disorder appear'd to proceed from a long neglected Bubo and virulent Gonorrhœa, Mercurial Frictions were try'd, --- he died in three or four Months.*

Now, Sir, as I have put you in mind of this Instance, give me leave to remind you of what I said before about the Retention of the Mercury within us; lay your Hand upon your Heart, and assure me, the keeping the Mercury so long undischarg'd was not the Occasion of this Person's Death. As it is no groundless Suspicion, it ought to be well clear'd up, e'er you perswade Mortals to enter upon dubious Measures; this Acknowledgement is an honest Mistake: If None had died of Unction, the World might have been so credulous as to have paid Regard to the Method, tho' obsolete; and tho' it had been a new one, as is that of Inoculation, so it had been safe, it would have been embrac'd: But alas! the
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New and Obsolete chance to be equally safe; that is equally dangerous and insufficient; and Persons anointed, die of the Great, and grafted, of the Small; so that you are unlukily out in your Conjectures of both, and for any thing that appears to the Contrary, you may be reckon'd as one of those *Old Women* you seem to decry in your Preface.

Wherefore I take my Leave of you, and shall recount to my Readers some Histories of Persons cur'd of the *Lues* by Salivation, after the lower Methods had been ineffectually try'd.

The *First* was a young Gentleman, who had indulg'd himself in all the modish Pleasures of Life; *Bacchus* and *Venus* seem'd to have their Altars erected in his Heart, and he so manag'd his Taste, as not to gratify one Sense at the Expence of another; for he so divided his Devotions between the God and the Goddess, as neither could complain of Disregard; but, alas! not being invulnerable, he was severely stung, and had gone through all the weaker Methods, by which his Blood was well sauced with Mercury to no purpose, so that he was not to be longer dallied with: He was therefore put under a Salivation proportion'd

tion'd to his Strength and his Disease; he discharg'd Blood and fleshy Concretions, and never relapsed, but was perfectly restor'd to his former Condition of Health.

The *Second*, was a young Man afflicted with racking nocturnal Pains, and all the Symptoms that could attend one thoroughly Pox'd: He was dallied with by no mean Persons, in hopes to have cur'd him by Mercurials thrown in gradually, but in vain. We had Recourse to Salivation, as to an *Asylum*, and altho' it was not carried high, he spit vast Quantities of Blood for three Days, which I endeavour'd to stop in vain: At last this Flux of Blood ceased of its own accord, the Salivation proceeded gently, and he recover'd his Health perfectly.

The *Third*, was a Captain in the Army, who had been treated by the late Dr. *Wall's* Method, and some other, in which Mercury was not left out: He became Pox'd severely, and his Strangury was the most violent I ever knew. I advis'd him to go through a Salivation, as the most effectual Method to cure him, which he obey'd, and he was so perfectly recover'd, that he us'd to tell his Friends *he was become a new Man*.

The *Fourth*, was a lusty young Fellow, who had been trying Mercury, in all Shapes,

Shapes, every where ; nay, *Moorfields* did not escape him, because he was unwilling to be laid down : In short, he began with a small *Gonorrhœa*, but before I had the Honour of seeing him, he was heartily *Pox'd*. I did not scruple to advise him to a Salivation, as the last and only Remedy he had left for his Cure : He follow'd my Advice in part, for he said, his Time would not allow him to undergo a strong Spit. I was willing to do the Fellow some Good, rather than suffer him to perish under his Misfortune ; but told him, the first Opportunity he had, he should embrace it for a thorough Cure. I salivated him gently, and he got rid of his racking Symptoms, and had a Reprieve for some Months, when all his former bad Symptoms began to revive, as I had before told him they would ; at last he found Leisure, and had Courage to go through a severe Spit, and was perfectly restored.

The *Fifth*, was a Gentleman who had lost his *Uvula* by trifling with Mercurials improperly administer'd, that is, by taking of Mercury as an Alterative, when it was necessary he should have been flux'd. I told him it was high Time for him to look about him, and that if he was not flux'd he would have as little a Nose (in a small Time)

Time) as he then had of an *Uvula*; there needed no more Perswasion, he consented to a severe Salivation, for such a one was necessary in this Case, in which he lost a good Deal of black Blood: He recover'd to a Miracle, without any farther Loss of Parts, or Exfoliations of Bones.

The *Sixth* had a *Shanker*, which was ill treated, and by this ill Management he became severely Pox'd; for he was trifled with by Mercurials, by which the *Lues* got into the Blood; in this Condition I advised him to a Salivation, which was attempted, but unsuccessfully: Sometime after, it was again attempted, and tho' he spit very well (as he did in the First) he was not cur'd: At some Distance of Time he was salivated a third Time, and then he was perfectly restor'd.

The *Seventh*, was a Person who (among other bad Symptoms) grew absolutely deaf from the Violence of the Distemper: This Person also had been treated with mercurial Alteratives in vain; he was perfectly restored by a Salivation, which was copious and long.

The *Eighth*, was a Gentleman, who (among other bad Symptoms) became Gouty and much disabled; he was cur'd of all his Symptoms, and the Gout also, for any Thing
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I can see, as yet, to the contrary; for it is now some Years since he was flux'd, and he is nimble, eats well, sleeps well, looks well, walks well, and ails nothing.

If Examples avail as Proofs, I hope these may suffice to convince the World of the Inefficacy of Alterative Mercurials for stubborn Poxes; and for small Remains after Salivations, it would be cruel to salivate again; wherefore then they may be administred safely, and with Profit; and in this Case, I have said already, That Dr. *Chicoyneau* has no Adversary to struggle with: I believe all the Faculty will come into his Measures on this Score with Ease, because it is daily follow'd upon little Remains, both in private and publick Practice; and for the same Reason that *Sydenham*, heretofore, advised a Scruple of *Mercurius Dulcis* to be given as an Alterative, for some Time after a Salivation is finish'd, in order to correct the small Remains of the Poison; and before *Chicoyneau* appear'd, *Friction* was used in the same Case, and for the same Supposition.

Could we say to the *Lues*, so far shalt thou go, and no further, we might rub without fluxing, and yet cure the Diseased; but there is no Bounds set to the Venom, it grows daily more extensive and more sharp:

It sends Part of us to the Grave, whilst we have the Pleasure to out-live its Virulency by the Assistance of a well manag'd Salivation only.

Wherefore I shall conclude my Remarks upon the Inefficacy of *Friction*, and the Necessity and Safety of *Salivation*, after having requested my Readers to compare the Pamphlets together, and consider that *Friction* and *Salivation* differ only as a *Part* and its *Whole*: That Effects are proportion'd to their Causes; that the Sum Total of Effects are only Univocal with their Causes; that *Friction* without *Salivation* is halving a Cause; that *Salivation* is the highest Pitch *Mercury* can arrive at; that blunting the Poison, and carrying it out of the Body, is preferable to blunting the Poison, and suffering the *Mercury* to take up its Abode in it; that *Mercury* is no desirable Guest, as it is natural to the Blood: And therefore I shall conclude, that a *Salivation* well manag'd is the only Method yet discover'd for a confirm'd Pox.



